CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28634—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Jany.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd "
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tecque	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 600, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,600	900	12th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,806	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Hodeida, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 9th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 10th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st	Week in Feby.	for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd	" "	"
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st	" in March,	"
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd	" "	"
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st	" in April,	"

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January and middle April.
LYCIA*	3139	Middle January and late April.
RUTHENIA*†	5403	Early February and early May.
EUROPA	2300	Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late February and late May.
IONIA*†	5330	Middle March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. [illegible] Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	James Laird	20th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	James Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 4, 1892.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market,* and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of	100	1	12	2	0
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw. "	100	1	12	2	0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw. "	100	1	14	2	2
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape "	100	2	0	2	4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape "	100	1	14	2	2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw. "	100	2	4	2	8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped "	100	2	2	2	6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape "	100	3	0	3	6

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8	4	0
" " No. 2, " "	3	4	3	12
" " No. 3, " "	3	0	3	8
" NOBLES	3	0	3	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,

AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons	from Rs.	40	Table Knives,	per doz. from	Rs.	7-8
Breakfast Sets "	" "	15	Dessert "	" "	"	6-0
Dessert " "	" "	18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons	" "	"	9-0
Glassware " "	" "	45	Do. Dessert "	" "	"	7-0

etc., etc., etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED as regards QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.

THOMSON'S PRIMERs.	2	8 per 100	DAWSONS, No. 1	Rs. 2	0	per 100
Do. No. 1 "	2	2 "	RAJAHS (without Straw) "	2	0	"
DAWSON'S PRIME "	2	4 "	NONPAREILS (without Straw). "	1	12	"

Havannahs...No. 1, Rs. 3 per 100 | Havannahs...No. 2, Rs. 2-8 per 100 | Havannahs...No. 3, Rs. 2 per 100.

SMOKERS are respectfully invited to try the above Brands.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. [illegible]-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous Sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City, POONA.

TRUNK HOSE.

FOR FANCY DRESS.—Gentlemen's THIGH long SILK HOSE, Pearl Color. Flash Color and Black, Rs. 12 per pair nett.

WATSON AND CO.,
Church Gate Street.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION.

IMMEDIATE Relief and a Speedy Cure effected by the use of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

Strongly recommended by the Profession.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
CHRYSAROBINE SOAP
Trade Mark
OR
GOA POWDER SOAP,

Specially Prepared with Kemp's Goa Powder for RINGWORM, DHOBIES' ITCH, and every form of PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

By the use of this Soap the above complaints are quickly and painlessly cured.

Until the discovery of the extraordinary properties of Chrysarobine, numerous medicines, both Native and European, had long been tried by medical men with indifferent success; and patients underwent years of suffering without obtaining relief. An English Surgeon has informed the proprietors that he suffered from the disease for four years; he visited England for medical advice, and could not obtain any relief. He was at last induced to try Chrysarobine, and in fourteen days his disease had entirely disappeared. Cases are constantly coming under notice, in which a few days' application has cured diseases of many years' duration. Indeed, Chrysarobine now is regarded by natives of India (who are specially liable to the disease) of all classes as an Infallible Remedy for Indian Ringworm.

Per Tablet, as. 8; per Packet of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

TO PROOF READERS.

WANTED—For an Up-country Daily Paper, a Senior PRESS READER. Must know his work thoroughly and be a rapid Reader. Sobriety and regularity indispensable. Salary Rs. 125 and overtime. Prospects to a really good man.

Address MANAGER, "Pioneer Press," Allahabad

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. [illegible]. Free quarters.

Preference will be given to one having a [illegible] experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. [illegible] business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 4,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, [illegible] Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses stabled and kept for Rs. [illegible] month, including [illegible] Commission on Horses bought and sold [illegible] buying a [illegible] Horses [illegible] Single, [illegible] under the [illegible] Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK

OPEN DURING THE DAY.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1892.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,

AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,

A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

WILL TAKE PLACE.

Handsome Prizes will be given for the best Dresses, &c., and those who intend coming in Fancy Dress are requested to register their names at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., as early as possible.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

The prices have been reduced to

Rs. 3,

Whether in Fancy Dress or Evening Dress.

Including the use of Skates.

Family Tickets remaining the same price, Rs. 10.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., LD.

JOHN PREDIGER VINING.

THE abovenamed JOHN PREDIGER VINING arrived in Bombay Per Ship ORSO as Seaman, was discharged 8th February, 1864. In April, 1864, he was at Bhosawal employed on the Railway, and is supposed to have died there or at Bombay. INFORMATION REQUIRED as to date and place of death. The sum of £2 will be paid for authentic evidence of death.—Apply to

JOHN CUMBERLAND,
Solicitor, Clare Street, Bristol,
England.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are requested to send ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10 to H. W. Uloth, Esq., Honorary Treasurer. Private view of Exhibition and Conversazione will take place on 2nd February, 1892, at 9-30 P.M.

Members can bring two Ladies.

Public opening February 3rd at 5-15 P.M. Members free. Prospectus ready. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Latest date for receiving Pictures January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naphtha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give Notice that from the 6th Instant till the 6th February next any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN Accordance with a Requisition, signed by four Members of the Standing Committee, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of Resolutions of the Standing Committee, asking sanction to the utilization of certain savings on Loan Works, the accounts of which have now been finally closed, towards the execution of certain works entered in the budget for 1892-93 and other new works.

2. Also asking sanction to the reduction of the budget provision of Rs. 35,000 for repairs to Tulsi Main Embankment to Rs. 13,000 and to utilising savings of Rs. 22,000 in the Water Works Budget towards the execution of the said work.

3. Notices of motion from E. B. Carroll, Esq., thereon.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 5th January, 1892.

JUST RECEIVED.

BROWN'S MELTONIAN CREAM.

Supersedes all Preparations for Preserving and Beautifying all kinds of Patent and Enamelled Leather, Glazed Kids, &c.,

ANNAS 10 ONLY.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant.

Certificates of Shares in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be handed over to Shareholders in the Mofussil Company, Limited, in exchange for their Shares, on and after the 20th February, 1892.

N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

SOUTHALL'S

KUSU-NO-KI OIL.

Purified Japanese Oil of Camphor, externally used in all affections of a Rheumatic kind.

Per Bottle, As. 6 and 10.

MADON, SONS, & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SANTHA! SANTHA!!

A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.

Universally admired and recommended.

Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID,
BOMBAY.

MADON'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.

Much used and becomes a favourite article to those who once use it. Delicately perfumed, soothing, and free from mineral and poisonous ingredients. Annas 10 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

MADON'S

ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated Tooth Powder is [illegible] arresting bleeding [illegible] ing the Gums [illegible]

Per Bottle, A[illegible]

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.........MR. H. STANLEY.

FIFTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, 12TH NIGHT OF THIS GRAND PANTOMIME.

Why this Production has achieved such a GREAT TRIUMPH—

Because it is the Finest Performance of Comic Pantomime ever given in Bombay
Because all the Old Favourites gained New Laurels,
Because the New Artistes all made successes,
Because the Statue Dance is worth the admission-money alone.
Because the Stage Management is perfect.

Crowded and Delighted Audiences.

The entire Bombay Press and Public are unanimous in their praise of this unrivalled combination of Talent!

To-night the Magnificent Pantomime of Harlequin Blue-Beard.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Splendid Transformation!
Full Harlequinade!
Grand Corps de Ballet!
Intricate Flag Ballet!
Jockey Hornpipe Spanish Cachuea
Highland Fling Irish Jig
Sailors' Hornpipe
The Funniest of Clowns, &c., &c., &c.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE!!!

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 OVERTURE AT 9.

Admission:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house. Zanana Boxes can be engaged.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 4 P.M.

MR. GEO. C. MILN'S FIRST READING:—

"HAMLET,"

WITH COMMENTS.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

Price, Rs. 2, Orchestra Stalls.
Re. 1 Dress Circle.

Student's Tickets, 8 Annas and 4 Annas.

Procurable of the Principals of the various Schools and Colleges and at the office of "The Kaiser-i-Hind."

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!

AT the termination of these Readings TWO PRIZES will be given, consisting of two complete Sets of Shakespeare's Plays, beautifully bound. The first, to the Student of any College or School in Bombay passing the best Examination on the Plays read by Mr. Miln; the second, to the Student disposing of the greatest number of tickets. Decision as to the Prizes will be made by a Local Committee.

READING—Jan. 16th, OTHELLO, instead of The Merchant of Venice.

CHUBB'S	Fire and	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Thief-Resisting	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	SAFES,	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	BOXES AND LOCKS,	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Of all Sizes and	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Descriptions.	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S		CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S		CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S		CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S		CHUBB'S

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

A REAL SEA BATH AT HOME.

SOUTHALL'S

"AQUARIUM" SEA SALT

Produces a real Sea Bath at Home, possessing all the Qualities of Natural Sea Water.

Per Tin, As. 12 only.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A COMPLETE METAL POLISHER.

HAVE YOU USED

BRILLIANT BELGE?

Contains neither Acid or Mercury; does not burn Linen or Paint; does eat into the Metal. A few drops make Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, Zinc, Tin, or Steel look like new. BRILLIANT BELGE is used with great advantage for thoroughly cleaning Silver Plate, and is especially useful in cleaning and brightening Arms and Armour. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has [illegible] tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face, Keyless, from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DON'T FAIL to see our Stock of NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for all Ages at Prices to suit every Purse, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, and Market.

A NOVELTY.—Just received, Etageretables, made from Metal, beautifully finished in Black with Gold, Copper-bronzed, or Platinised, for the Drawing-room.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

SALESMAN, WANTED, for Hard Earthen, Glassware and Sundries. Long experience in this line and good connections in the Market indispensable.—Apply by letter to "N.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN, having a thorough knowledge of Woollens, Silk and Fancy Goods.—Apply by letter to "N." care of this Office.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ENGINEER, holding a first class Certificate, and who has served his time in a workshop at Home, to take charge of Presses and Gin Factories Up-Country. One having Marine experience preferred. Apply to No. "56," care of this Paper.

MR. W. W. TOPHAM, Chief Clerk, Passenger Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, says:—I have tried both MOTIWALA'S Cough Pills and Dysentrodyne, and have found them really good and a boon to poor Sufferers.

THE "BIJOU" PIANO, thoroughly well-made Instrument, with Iron Frame and solid case, especially made for India. Price Rs. 250 and 300.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

HAMS—A few of the HAMS CURED by the celebrated J. and R. ADAMSON of the New Year's Consignment are unsold, intending purchasers are requested to apply early. 10 Annas per lb.—TURNER, MORRISON and Co., 41, Elphinstone Circle.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BANJO LESSONS.—Prof. NOTT BARNES is now in BOMBAY. Prospectus on application No. 1, Tents, Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the Scottish High School, Byculla Bridge, will re-open on Tuesday, the 5th January.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed." and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

TO LET, furnished, for about 12 months, "NEPEAN HOUSE," Malabar Hill. Apply PRYCE WEEDON, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Lozenges, Gelatine Packets, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

[illegible]

No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the style of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company has been ALTERED, and that the said Company's business is and will in future be carried on in Bombay and elsewhere under the name and style "AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY."—Dated this 1st day of January, 1892.

J. JANNI,
Agent General,
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LD.

FROM this date INTEREST will be allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances of Current Deposit Accounts.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

1st January, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 600 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs.1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17 December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE 1000 Tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS and 1000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th of January, 1892.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's forms, and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.

Tenders must be accompanied in a separate cover by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st January, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 250 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 550 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1892, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Warora Colliery.

2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and List of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of one rupee.

3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, C. P., Dated 15th December, 1891.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of

Rs. 25 0 0	per Share of Rs.	500 0 0	paid up.
„ 12 8 0	„	250 0 0	„
„ 6 4 0	„	125 0 0	„
„ 3 2 0	„	62 8 0	„

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended December, 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid-up and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid-up for the half year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days [illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay, January [illegible], 1892.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browene's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS,	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and [illegible] ably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED to LIVERPOOL DOCKS [illegible]
The NEW TAY BRIDGE [illegible]
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD [illegible]
DUBLIN CORPORATION [illegible]
GLASGOW WATERWORKS [illegible]
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS [illegible]
BARROW DOCKS........ 7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London O[illegible] This Cement has also E[illegible] prices can be obtained fr[illegible] RICHARDSON & CRUD[illegible], BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...........	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Rifle Butts.
Telegraph Annual Dance, Town Hall.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Ratho (s), Tynemoth; and City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Melbridge (s), for Karachi; and Armenia (s), Liverpool, &c.

The Dog Nuisance.—Tookaram Keshow, aged 16 years, residing at Chandanwadi, was bitten yesterday morning on the left leg by a dog belonging to a Parsee, named Bhicajee Dadabhoy. The lad was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he was treated, and the dog destroyed by the police.

A Dishonest Servant.—Dada Saheb Ookarjee, an officer in H. H. the Gaekwar's Army, who occupied rooms in the Nabob's Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, has reported to the police that, during his absence from his rooms, one of his servants stole a gold watch and chain and five gold rings, valued at Rs. 850, and absconded to Nagpore.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote.
Overture	Di Ballo	Sullivan.
Polka	Friendship	A. Muth.
Scena Giuramento from Genaro Anneso		Sanelli.
Ballad	Phillis is my only Joy	Hobbs.
Valse	Avante le Bal	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. G. C. Miln in Bombay.—Mr. Miln announces to-day that he will give as prizes in connection with his forthcoming readings two finely-bound complete sets of Shakespeare's plays. One prize will be for the student who passes the best examination on the four plays read by Mr. Miln; the other to the student who disposes of the largest number of tickets to Mr. Miln's readings. The scholastic and commercial spirit are thus both appealed to. The decision will be made by a local committee, and the prizes will be publicly awarded by Mr. Miln.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ezra, proceeded to Calcutta by the mail train, which left the Victoria Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, on Monday night. At the station upwards of a hundred persons assembled to bid them a happy and safe journey; and after exchanging greetings they parted. Among those who were present at the station were several Jewish and English ladies and gentlemen, native opium, cotton, and seeds merchants and brokers, and personal friends. Mr. Jacob and party return to Bombay at the end of the present month.

Robbing a Child.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Baboo Rowjee, a notorious thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 315, from a Hindu girl, aged 7 years, a daughter of Gubbajee Hanmantrao, living at Gilder Street. On Monday morning while the girl was playing in the street, in front of her father's house, the accused removed the ornament, from her neck and walked off. Before he had gone far, however, he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 3,137 patients were treated in the month of December last. Amongst them 2,151 were Hindus, 884 Mahomedans, 23 Parsees, and 79 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary 394 were from Punchvati, 1,198 from Nasik, and 559 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 15 were from Punchvati, 792 from Nasik, and 77 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 23 were from Nasik only; and of the Christians 10 were from Nasik and 69 from adjacent villages. 14 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A Discharged Prisoner's Gratitude.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdoolla Ally, and Hassan Mahomed, an Arab, were charged by Inspector Hiscocks with theft of a number of gold pieces, weighing 108½ tolas, 140 guineas, with cash and currency notes, amounting collectively to Rs. 4,400. Moteechund Purshotam, a *bunnia*, appeared as complainant, and stated in evidence that he had been a passenger to Bombay from Suakim on board the P. & O. s.s. Malwa. The vessel left Aden on the 8th of last month, and up to the night of the 10th he did not find anything missing. But on the following morning complainant could not find one of his boxes which contained the valuables, and when the steamer arrived in this port he reported the theft to the police who traced the prisoners to Camateepoora, where Rs. 180 were found in the first accused's house, and 29 sovereigns recovered. Abdulla Ally admitted finding 40 sovereigns which were hidden away on board. Several witnesses from whom silver ornaments and a valuable gold watch had been purchased by the prisoner Abdulla testified to the transactions. Through investigations of the police property to the amount of Rs. 500 was recovered. The Magistrate convicted Abdulla of the offence of receiving stolen property with a guilty knowledge, and pointing out the grave nature of the crime in robbing passengers of their valuables sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years. The prisoner Hassan was discharged in the absence of evidence, and on hearing the sentence of his release he left the bar, burst into tears, and would have mounted the platform where Mr. Cooper sat to express his gratitude if police officers had not prevented him.

A DISHONEST PARSEE PRIEST.

On Monday afternoon Dosabhoy Ardeshir Dordi, a clerk in the Secretariat, entrusted a cheque for Rs. 6,123-7-3 on the Bank of Bombay, to a Parsee priest, named Cursetjee Jamsedjee, aged 22 years, to get cashed, and sent with him a Secretariat peon, named Chima Mahadev to carry the cash. On arriving at the Old Secretariat, the Parsee priest told the peon to remain there, and have a smoke, as he would take some time to get the cheque cashed. The peon having waited for a considerable time, and finding that the Parsee did not return, went to the Bank of Bombay. Failing to find the Parsee there either he returned to the Secretariat, and reported the matter to the complainant, who at once went to the Bank, and there ascertained that the Parsee had cashed the cheque, receiving Rs. 5,000 in notes for Rs. 20 each, and 300 for Rs. 10 each, and a chit on the Bank shroff for Rs. 1,123-7-3, which latter was not presented for payment. The Parsee is still at large, and the Detective Police, under Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally and the divisional police, under Mr. Superintendent MacDermott, are doing their utmost to trace the dishonest priest.

CRICKET.

WARDEN C. C. VS. BARONET C. C.

A game at cricket was played between the Warden Cricket Club and the Baronet C. Club on the Esplanade on Sunday, resulting in a win for the Baronet C. Club by 18 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The Baronet Club having won the toss elected to bat, and compiled 94 runs. The chief contributors were N. Bharucha, Affinwalla, Patel, and Casinath, who contributed 34 (not out), 11, 11, and 10 runs respectively. The Warden Club, in their first innings, scored 76 runs. M. Framji, Billimoria, and Vacha, scored 25, 14, and 10 (not out) runs respectively. The Baronet Club, in their second innings, contributed 60 runs for the loss of five wickets, and time was called, which put a stop to the game. Bharucha and Wacha bowled remarkably well for their side.

DIVINE SERVICES.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.
Wednesday, 6th January 1892.
The Epiphany
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Inchlonga, in the Victoria Dock, this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Sea men, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag willbe hoisted.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge of defamation brought against Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte, was resumed. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended his Lordship the Bishop, who was present in the counsel's library.

Mr. Craigie recalled the complainant Mr. De Monte, who in cross-examination, said: I have been a Roman Catholic all my life. The accused is the Bishop of the diocese in which I live, and within that diocese he is the spiritual head of the church to which I belong. It is the duty of the accused as Bishop to inflict canonical punishments in cases in which he thinks proper to do so. The Bishop is the sole judge, whether the occasion is a proper one or not, to inflict canonical punishments. I sent a petition to the Bishop praying that the books might be placed before me for investigation. It is not the duty of a petitioner in Bombay to call at the office of the Bishop's Secretary for an answer to the petition. Petitions are answered by post. I have never known of any instance in which a petition has been sent to a Bishop before.

Mr. Craigie: Then, how can you speak to the custom followed in replying to petitions if you have never known of a petition being sent to a Bishop before?—There is no custom as to how Bishops answer petitions. I do not know anything of the custom as to how a Bishop replies to a petition.

Lord Colin Campbell desired the service of an interpreter to assist the witness in understanding Mr. Craigie's questions. Witness, however, declined the assistance of interpretation. Witness continues: I shall adhere to my answer. It is not the custom for petitioners to call on the Secretary of the Bishop for an answer to their petition. I remember the meeting of July 12. I did not know a locksmith was brought to that meeting. I do not know that a locksmith was requested to attend, and was sitting outside on the road. I will not swear a locksmith was not brought by some person and made to sit outside on the road. I did hear a suggestion made at that meeting that the safe should be opened. The key of the safe was not at the meeting. It was not because the key of the safe was not there the suggestion was made that the safe should be opened. The key was sent for. I swear I did not hear anyone make the suggestion at that meeting that as the key was not there the safe should be opened by force.

Re-examined by Lord Colin Campbell.—When a person lives a bad life then the Bishop can inflict a punishment. The Bishop is governed by the canonical law. The petition to inspect the books was sent in April. I think there was more than one petition. I expected the petition to be answered by post or through the vicar. On the occasion of July 12, Jacinto Barretto had the key of the safe, and four persons were sent to him for it. The key was not brought.

The complainant, Mr. Nunes, cross-examined, said: I have been a Roman Catholic all my life, and the accused is the Bishop of the diocese. As such he is spiritual head of the church to which I belong within that diocese. It is part of his duty to inflict canonical punishments in spiritual matters. I do not think the Bishop is the sole judge on occasions when it is necessary to inflict canonical punishments or not. Some one must be the judge when to inflict canonical punishments. I believe his Holiness the Pope is the proper judge.

Mr. Craigie: Cannot a canonical punishment be inflicted without reference to his Holiness the Pope?—I think not. Not to my knowledge are canonical punishments inflicted in the Roman Catholic Church without a reference to his Holiness the Pope. There is no custom when petitions are sent to the Bishops for going to the Bishop's Secretary for an answer. Answers are usually sent by post. I only know to my knowledge of a petition being addressed to a Bishop in this case. The only instance from which I derive my knowledge is that of a petition sent to the Archbishop's council at Goa in the Archbishop's absence. Beyond that I have no knowledge as to what the custom is in sending answers to petitions addressed to a Bishop.

Mr. Craigie: The dispute between you and the Bishop is as to the right of administration of the property of the Church?—Yes, and I hold that opinion in good, and believe myself to be right in that opinion.

The Bishop holds the opposite opinion?—Yes. I have reason to doubt that the Bishop holds his opinion in good faith.

Re-examined.—If I had known it was the custom to receive an answer to the petition at the Secretary's office I would have complied with it. I received no communication from the Bishop's Secretary to the effect that I should call.

Lord Colin Campbell: Have you made some study of the canon law?—I have recently. I have come here to answer questions as to canonical law to the best of my ability.

The case was adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow, and the Court made the same order for the attendance of his Lordship for tendering his statement if called upon in regard to the evidence offered by the prosecution.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

January 1892.
6, Wednesday—Bombay Foxhounds meet at the Rifle Butts.
Telegraph Department: Annual Dance, Town Hall.
7, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Carnival at the Rink.
9, Mr. G. C. Miln's Shakespearian Readings.
10, Sunday—Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
H. E. the Governor leaves for Poona.
11, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
European Civil Service Association Meeting, Town Hall.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
12, Tuesday—"C" Co., B. V. Rifles, March Out.
13, Wednesday—Concert at Town Hall in aid of the Indo-British Institution.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Christmas Treat.
14, Thursday—Gymkhana Meeting, Government House, Parel.
15, Meeting of University Senate.
16, Saturday—Arrival of General Booth, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Mass Meeting on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports.
Mr. G. C. Miln at Novelty Theatre.
17, Sunday—General Booth on the "Christianity of Christ."
18, Monday—Municipal (Ward) Elections.
General Booth's Lecture on "Darkest England," Town Hall.
19, Tuesday—General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army."
Native Christian Assembly, 8 p.m.
Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30.
20, Wednesday—General Booth on "The True Religion of Humanity" and "Social Reform Work."
21, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Public Farewell to General Booth, Esplanade.
22, Friday—General Booth's Private Conference.
23, Saturday—Departure of General Booth.
Mr. G. C. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.
25, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Ward) Election.
26, Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.
28, Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Final Approval of Bye-laws.
30, Mr. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.

February.
1, Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
2, Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3, Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justice) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

March.
1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

April.
Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

Hosiery made at Home.—Automatic Knitting Machine—Thousands in Use! A Pair of Plain or Ribbed shaped Socks, made without seam or joint in 35 minutes, Stockings 50 minutes, superior to hand work—**New Compound Knitter** makes Cotton, Merino, Silk, or Wool goods for Adult, Youth, or Child, thus doing the work of two machines. Can be learnt from Instruction Book. Specially suitable for Export. Numerous Testimonials. Illustration and Price List Free.
HEAD OFFICE:—67 Southwark Street, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the *World*, the Queen will open Parliament in person next year. Of course, nothing is yet definitely settled on the subject: but, as at present arranged, the Queen will terminate her residence at Osborne on Monday, Feb. 8, and proceed to Buckingham Palace. Parliament will be opened by her Majesty on Tuesday, the 9th, with the customary ceremonial, and on the evening of that day the Queen will leave town for Windsor Castle, and reside there until her departure for the Continent at the end of March.

The Duke of Braganza, ætat. five, and heir to the throne of Portugal, has been enrolled with imposing formalities in the 18th Regiment of Infantry—a corps, it appears, of exceptional loyalty, and commanded by an officer of exceptional bravery. The Madrid papers furnish full accounts of the enrolment ceremony, and wind up with a rather ludicrous anti-climax, for as soon as the regiment passed in review before the Prince, who gave the military salute with childlike grace and seriousness, his Royal Highness was pounced upon by his governess, who carried him off to be photographed in full military costume!

A marriage will take place in January between Mr. S. F. Monier-Williams, son of Sir M. Monier-Williams, K.C.I.E., and Miss Mary Beynon, daughter of General W. H. Beynon.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has accepted the office of vice-president of the Seamen's Hospital Society in succession to the late Mr. W. H. Smith.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* urges the expediency of an alliance between Russia and Turkey. It declares that the last Russo-Turkish war, which resulted in the liberation of the Slavs in the East, rendered such an alliance possible by depriving both countries of all pretext for a fresh conflict.

The *World* says that the Queen has placed her political correspondence and papers at Lord Lorne's disposal in preparing his monograph on Lord Palmerston which is shortly to be published.

It has been decided that the Northampton memorial of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh shall take the form of a bust of the deceased, to be executed by one of the foremost sculptors of the day. Upwards of £100 is still required to make up the amount needed.

A Drury Lane pantomime costs from 16,000l. to 20,000l. for dresses, scenery, &c. A big procession costs from 5,000l. to 6,000l. A good principal boy means 60l. to 100l. a week, a troupe of acrobats 70l. or more a first-class clown 30l. or 40l., and a sprightly dancer 30l. to 50l. Then there are many other salaries of 45l., 30l., 25l., 10l. a week each, whilst the ballet averages out at 30s. a week, with extra for mornings. Other salaries for the week are also to be taken into account, namely, carpenters, 191l. 3s. 3d., property men, 129l. 12s. 6d., gas and electric light men, 26l. 3s. 8d., lime-light men, 26l. 9s. 6d., wardrobe, dressers, and others 111l. 4s. 10d., paint room artist, 334l. 10s. 11d., and orchestra, 160l. a week.

Princess Mary will be presented with her wedding dress by the ladies' committee of the National Silk Association. Lady Egerton of Tatton, honorary secretary of the committee, has received a communication from the Duchess of Teck, as president of the association, announcing her acceptance of the present. The travelling as well as the bridal costume of the Princess and the bridesmaids' dresses are all to be composed of purely British manufactured material, in accordance with the desire of the Princess of Wales to encourage the home industries.

The Egyptian Assembly met on December 15 for the purpose of discussing a scheme for the reduction of the land tax.

The High Court of the Vatican has issued a decree suspending Monsignor Folchi from his functions as director of the Vatican Treasury.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Jamaica are reported to have been satisfactorily concluded, the representatives of that colony having yielded to the American demands.

The new international telegraph lines from Vienna to Paris, *via* Bregenz and Basle, and from Vienna to London, *via* Bodenback and Emden, were opened on Dec. 12. There are now three direct lines from Vienna to Paris and two direct lines to London.

The Government is powerless (says the Teheran correspondent of the *Times*) in face of the orderly but persistent protest of the clergy and the public against the tobacco monopoly. Various proposals have been made to the Corporation for continuing its business on the basis of free trade. Meanwhile the people steadily abstain from smoking even privately.

The revival of the rumours that the Duke of Connaught has been offered the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in succession to Sir Frederick Roberts enables me (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) to state on excellent authority that the appointment was offered to His Royal Highness some two months ago, and nothing has been heard from the Duke concerning it since. It is, however, extremely improbable that the Duke would accept it, because, besides being deeply attached to the Queen, he now takes under his personal observation matters of account which her Majesty formerly attended to. This may, perhaps, be regarded as lending a significent emphasis to certain rumours as to the intention of the Duke of Cambridge of retiring from the command-in-chief shortly, a step which when taken would create a vacancy, which in all probability the Duke of Connaught would be asked to fill.

The Wills announced during the week before the mail left include those of Mr. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., £14,727; of M. Francois Jules Paul Grevy, £172,106 (the value of the personal estate in England); of Mr. Richard Hemming, J.P., £781,442; of Mr. Samuel Batemen, of The Mount, York, £56,177; of Colonel James Frederick Dudley Crighton-Stuart £83,890. Fifty-five wills with personalty exceeding £200,000 each reported last year have yielded probate duty on £23,250,000. Amongst them have been those of fifteen landowners, the aggregate value of whose personal estate was £10,373,000.

Dr. Kirk, a Glasgow physician, writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—I hail with satisfaction the suggestion made in your issue of the 12th instant that the only way of settling the chloroform problem would be to hold a Commission in England similar to those which have owed their origin in India to the zeal of Surgeon-Major Lawrie and the munificence of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The report of the second of these famous Commissions, just published, is a contribution to scientific literature of great importance, and everyone must sympathise with your expression of disappointment that the views of the Commission should be at variance with the established opinions as to "the use and effects of chloroform such as obtain in England." This curious discrepancy of opinion I take to indicate that there is still something to be learned by the medical profession with respect to the action of this anæsthetic. According to my view of the matter, the Commission in India has seen clearly, and done a great deal to establish, exactly one-half of the truth. But in denying that chloroform may cause death by syncope they, in my opinion, have shown that the other half of the truth was a sealed book to them. The explanation of this dangerous effect of chloroform is still *sub judice*, and I have ventured to submit a new view as to its causation to the medical profession. This is not a matter for discussion in your columns, but I take this opportunity to point out that in two communications on the subject I have earnestly appealed to the profession for further investigation to confirm or refute my opinions, and to settle points which are still disputed. Hitherto there has been no response to this appeal.

THE GAIETY PANTOMIME.

It is a well-known fact that no other company which visits Bombay can afford to play for so long a season as Mr. Stanley's Company does, nor can any other company continue to draw the people out in such large numbers night after night. This is all the more remarkable, considering that Mr. Stanley's company is so large, so expensive to work, and unless the enterprising manager succeeded in attracting large audiences, the venture could not possibly be a profitable one. The secret of Mr. Stanley's success lies undoubtedly in the fact that he spares no expense to secure the best talent, his principals being the best he can secure in Australia, the perfect manner in which he produces his pieces both as regards staging and dressing, and also in the numerical strength of his company, which enables him to place before the public operas and plays in their entirety, and also in bringing with him an efficient orchestra, under an able conductor like Mr. Zeplin. How often have we seen companies in Bombay who profess to play certain operas, and when we go to the theatre are entertained (?) to a mangled and unrecognisable version of an opera with some of the finest numbers cut out simply because the chorus is wanting to render them. The disappointed public withdraw their support, and so Bombay gets a bad name for as a city of theatre-goers, and good companies will not come to the capital of Western India. Mr. Stanley's Company, however, is different. No matter what one goes to see, a thoroughly well-staged, well-dressed, well-played piece, and most enjoyable performance may be expected; and the present season only goes to show that if a good company comes to Bombay it may reckon on getting sufficient support. Mr. Stanley's present season bids fair to be the longest that ever his or any other company occupied a theatre in Bombay, as it will also prove the most successful, from both an artistic and lucrative standpoint. The pantomime last night drew another large and enthusiastic audience so that there is a probability of it running on to the end of this week. Those who intend to see it—and no one should fail to witness the prettiest and most amusing burlesque performance the company ever gave—should not, however, rely on it running many nights longer, and should book their seats at once. The pantomime will be succeeded by "The Yeomen of the Guard," to allow of Mr. Fred. Wentworth, the new baritone Mr. Stanley his engaged, making his *debut* in Bombay. Mr. Wentworth, one of the best vocalists in Australia, will play Jack Point, which is considered one of his greatest parts. The caste is a strong one. Miss Denver will be Elsie Maynard, Miss Fanny Stanley will assume the *role* of Phœbe, Mr. Phillips will be the Leonard Meryll, Mr. Driscoll takes Shadbolt, Mr. Liddiard the *role* of Sergeant Meryll, and Mr. Alex Boyd that of the Lieutenant of the Tower. An excellent production may, therefore, be expected to follow the pantomime.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s. s. Melbridge, 1,854 tons, Captain W Ward, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The British s. s. Ratho, 2,758 tons, Captain J Dunlop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tynemouth, (5th December), with a cargo of 4,966 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, and Surgn and Mrs A V Anderson as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain George Read, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Prof Morel, Captain Judge, Captain Mead, Mrs Crump, two infants, and one European Nurse, and Mrs Bellingham.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Karagola, 592 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Eicke, Hon. Mr Justice Jardine, Mrs Lyster, Mrs Sorby, Mrs Duarte and two children, Mr Falconer, Mr S R Subedar, and 391 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Wilfred Fry, Lieut R. H. B. Anderson, Mr. D. A. Parakh, Mr. and Mrs. Keshewrao Narayen and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	Bo & P S N Co
,, Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Munjee & Co
,, Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	T Morrison & Co.
,, Ibo	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co
,, La Seyne	1157	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
,, Siam	1588	Weighell	..	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.
S. S. Neera and Bheema ....Shepherd and Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 3h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
,, Bisagno	1487	Baccaroni	4	F Bozzoni
,, Teheran	1671	Sams	5	P & O Co
,, Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Lycia	2116	Fletcher	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Inchlonga	1944	Hanbury	12	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.
S. S. Karagola...... 597 ..Tice....M Mackenzie & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S M K Schwalbe.... 670 ..Oelrichs ...German Man-of-War

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Jan 2.
	Ratho (s)	Dunlop	Tynemouth, Dec 5.
	City of Edinburg(s)	Frame	Liverpool, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Melbridge (s)	Ward	Karachi.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China, &c.
,, Niagara, for Dunkirk and Liverpool.
,, Thames, for Aden.
,, Nizam, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 5.

From Liverpool.

Armenia s—25 cases empty soda water bottles, Rogers and Co; 89 packages printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood; 500 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadum.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—121 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Chyebassa s—10 bales straw boards, D R Umrigar; 6 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 12 cases medicine, 5 packages glassware, and 3 cases chemicals, H Mooljee and Co; 12 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 83 cases oilmenstores, &c, D Dadabhoy; 3 cases printing ink, G U Shreecrishna; 99 cases oilmenstores, &c, S Hiptoola; 103 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally; 37 packages glassware, and 20 cases provisions and 30 cases Chesnicals Treacher & Co; 63 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Rusooljee; 75 drums linseed oil, D Goolam Hoosein 21 bales printing papers M Essabhoy and Co; 24 packages soap, D Ratansey; 6 packages printing papers, C A Rahim Bros; 5 cases soaps, H T H Abboo; 36 cases medicine, Amersey and Co; 111 cases beer, Lyon & Co.

Khedive s—40 cases provision, Bolton and Co; 18 cases cheese, and 6 cases ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 9 cases varnish, E A Currim; 20 cases cheese, bacon, and ham, W B Green and Co; 65 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 14 bales printing papers, G Claridge and Co; 51 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally; 6 cases printed books, G Narayen & Co; 51 cases provision &c., A N and C S Co-operative Society; 60 cases oilmenstores, R Gooma; 96 cases port and sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases brandy, 25 cases gin, 201 cases stout, cider and 46 cases medicine, &c., Treacher and Co.

Pekin s—6 cases brandy, Croft Wells and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Khedive s—140 cases carret, D P Batha and Co; 100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee Oomrighur.

From Charente.

Khedive s—205 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 5.

For Liverpool.

Lycia s—40 tons oil cake, and 91 bales hemp, Thos H Moore and Co; 2000 cwts wheat, T Ludha; 4 bales wool, and 38 bales goat hair, C Jooma and Co; 102½ cwts turmeric, C Chatoorbhoy.

For London.

Hesper s—2,970 cwts maize, A Blascheck and Co; 3 bales cotton carpets, A.S Moodeliar and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co.

For Havre.

LaSeyne s—115 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Inchlonga s—440 bales cotton, Rahi Brothers; 4,002 cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 58 cwts gum, C Chaturbhoy; 580 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjeewandas; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 47 bales hemp, Thos. H Moore and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—201 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Leghorn.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—150 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 108 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 4½ cwts ivory, and 1 case Cambay stone C Heptoola; 82 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The National S and W Co of India; 75 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 1,250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 70 tons old iron, G Mooloobhoy 109 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 25 bales twist, K Nandjee; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 80 bales twist, K Veerjee; 30 bales twist, Presidency Mills.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union Mills, Ld; 50 bales twist, The Union S and W Co; 70 bales twist, K. Veerjee; 275 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, D. T Mooljee and Co.

Mirzapore s—200 bales twist, F. Noordin and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co.

For Kobe.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, the China Mills, Ld; 200 bales twist, Thos G. Hill and Co.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Oriental S. and W. Co; 100 bales twist, The National, S. and W. Co India; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D. Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales twist, R. Veerjee; 45 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co.

For Calcutta.

Sirdhana s—120 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 1.

Dobie, Surgn-Major, I M S, from furlough, from England.

January 4.

Thomson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, off Inspection duty, from Aden.
Anderson, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 26.

Beardmore, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex, to rejoin, to Mhow.

December 31.

Morse, Lt-Col, 17th Bo Infty, on duty, to Mandavie en route to Quetta.

January 1.

Daun, Lieut, 10th Bo N I, off leave, to Poona.

January 2.

Dobie, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, to rejoin, to Madras.

January 4.

Lukin, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I., on duty, to Devlalee.

January 5.

Harding, Surgn-Major, Bo Medical Staff, off leave, to Poona.
Judge, Capt, Bengal, Goorkhas, on Medical certificate, to England.
Ernest Warner, 2nd Lt, Ms, York Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th January, 1892.

1 The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 9th Instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors, and producing their tram tickets.

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company:—No 3195 Vol. W. H. Mayers.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th January, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun Drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-45 p.m., and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 8th instant. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the 9th instant, No. 2 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the Annual Course of Gun Target Practice. No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Station at 4-15 p.m. and proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station, and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for Drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress both Companies—Drill order.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS, SLATER Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

The disturbance with the Hunza tribesmen on the north of Kashmir is deplorable, but has long been foreseen, and, so far as may be, provided against. The hillmen are irrationally irritated because a road from Gilgit to Chalt is to be carried past the mouth of their valley. The road is necessary to complete frontier communications. Colonel Durand ought to be able to wipe out the malcontents within a week or so; but I am sorry to hear that he has received severe wounds in so doing. Meanwhile, it is not amiss to recall the fact that the Pamir incident is still unsettled, and that all such border squabbles are so much playing into the hand of the astutely patient or diplomatically aggressive Muscovite.

Sir George Chesney may or may not be entitled to proclaim, as he does in the current *Nineteenth Century*, "the absence in the War Office of any definite policy or provision of the wants of the country for either peace or war." But this I do know, that in accordance with a prepared scheme in the possession of officers in superior command, we should be able to have mobilised and fully equipped in all respects at the ports of embarkation, before the transports could be ready to receive them, an army corps at its full strength of thirty thousand men, with, in addition, a line-of-communication force of eighteen thousand men. This is not much, but it is at least something definite; to mobilise and equip a second army corps would require six weeks after the despatch of the first.

It is rumoured that the succession to Sir Frederick Roberts will be offered to Sir Evelyn Wood. If it is, there is little doubt he will take the appointment. India will not be new to Sir Evelyn, although it is more than thirty years since he quitted it. During the Mutiny he saw much active service, and raised and commanded a corps of irregular horse. Sir George White can afford to wait a few years; but twelve years ago he was only a regimental major. His time is sure to come.

I regret to hear from India that Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, Military Member of the Viceregal Council, has had a fall from his horse, which resulted in his breaking his left arm above the elbow. He was prevented from accompanying Sir Frederick Roberts on his tour, therefore, on the North-West frontier, having been detained at Fort Sandeman for treatment.

A question has been asked as to the reason for General Sir Peter Lumsden being retained on the Active List of his rank, seeing that his last military employment was in 1885, when he was chief of the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, after the Penjdeh affair. The matter is explained as follows: General Lumsden fills a seat on the Council of the India Office. This is ruled to be employment qualifying an officer for retention on the Active List up to the age of sixty-seven. Sir Peter is only sixty-two.

I hear that Major-General Graham, who commanded one column of the Manipur Expedition, is likely to be brought forward for an Indian Divisional Command. He is now in command of a brigade in Burma, but is being transferred to Bareilly.

The King's Royal Rifles seem to be a lucky regiment. Last season two of their battalions, the 1st and the 4th, had the good fortune to see service on the Indian frontier. Now the 4th Battalion is down for further expeditioning, it having been sent on service by half-battalions in the operations to be undertaken for the pacification and exploration of the minor Burmese States. Colonel Chalmer will have command of one half-battalion, and Major Astell is hurrying out from England to take command of the other.

The King's Dragoon Guards, lately arrived home from India, will be succeeded at Muttra, on the break-up of the Indian Cavalry Camp, by the 18th Hussars, lately at Mhow. The 7th Hussars have proceeded from the Madras Presidency to Bombay, to relieve the 18th Hussars. The 7th Hussars is the regiment in which the Duke of Connaught gained his cavalry experience. It is one of the most popular cavalry corps in the Army, and accounts from Secunderabad, where it has been stationed for the last few years, speak of it in the highest terms.

Colonel M. W. E. Gosset, who took over the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of Occupation in Egypt in June last, will ere this have arrived in India, and taken over command of a Madras brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

In obedience to secret instructions from the Government, the Russian journals have, it is stated, ceased to publish any but insignificant details regarding the advance of the famine.

It is reported that in one of the plague-stricken provinces of Russia neither the peasants nor the local authorities can find any corn to buy. The grain warehouses are all but empty. Ten provinces are being decimated by small-pox, and typhus fever is also claiming many victims. General Annenkoff is completing his plans for employing the peasants upon public works, and expects to have eight hundred thousand men at work in a fortnight.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting was held on Dec. 15, at Winchester House, under the presidency of Sir Richard Meade, who stated that during the half-year they had carried more passengers, but they had travelled shorter distances. They believed that the decline was only temporary. There had been a considerable decline in the rice traffic from the eastward to Hyderabad, but the export of linseed, teel-seed, and castor-seed from their own stations had advanced. As to the current half-year, there had been a good increase up to Dec. 12, and the prospects were therefore encouraging. The report was adopted.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting was held on December 16, at Gresham House. Lieut.-Genl. C. H. Dickens presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said they hoped to complete the new works, rendered necessary by the floods, early next year. The working agreement continued in force, the result being that the line had been worked at 58·70 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 67·37 per cent. in the June half of 1890; and had it not been for the increased cost of maintenance, owing to the floods, the percentage would have been about 55 per cent. They hoped, however, that the representation which they had made to the Government in regard to this matter would be favourably considered. They were able to recommend the dividend foreshadowed at the last meeting of 12s. per cent, in addition to the guaranteed interest. Owing to the partial failure of the jute crop he did not think they could expect more than 8s. per cent. or 9s. per cent. in excess of the guaranteed interest for the current half-year; but this would still give them 4½ per cent. for the calendar year. Mr. J. N. Bullen seconded the motion, which was adopted.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting was held on Dec. 14, at New Broad-street. Mr. G. Noble Taylor (chairman), after expressing great regret at the death from typhoid fever of their agent and manager, Mr. F. B. Hanna, proposed the adoption of the report. Referring to the proposals made by the directors for the construction of a line from Madras to Bezwada and for the working in connection therewith of the east coast railway beyond Bezwada to the north, he said the result of the recommendations of the Government of Madras to the Government of India was not yet known, but it was feared that, owing to numerous demands upon its resources, funds would not be forthcoming to admit of a beginning being made with any portion of the line during the present working season. It was rumoured that the Government of India contemplated working the east coast line by their own officers as a State line. The latest advice informed them that the situation in parts of the country—particularly of the ceded districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool—was such as to cause anxiety. The only great work they had now in progress was the Papaghni bridge, the last of the three great bridges which they had to rebuild, and the construction of which was proceeding apace. With reference to the outcome of the working for the past half-year, the business of their railway continued to progress satisfactorily. The dividend earned in the half-year was at the rate of £3 5s. 10d. per cent. per annum, against £3 16s. 4d. per cent. for the June half of 1890. With that one exception, however, the dividend earned for the past six months was the highest on record since 1877. The most satisfactory point in the general working of the half-year was the large increase in the goods traffic, amounting to £14,000. Col. G. C. Collyer seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held at Winchester House on Dec. 16. Mr. G. H. M. Batten (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the board had been unable to avoid the delay which had occurred in settling the three leases. The alterations made by the Government solicitors would have been so seriously disadvantageous to the company, and so much, as the directors were advised, at variance with the terms of the concession and the conditions to which they were entitled, that it was not consistent with the shareholders' interests that the board should accept them. All these points were to be settled by Lord Herschell, the arbitrator, and it would not be proper that he (the chairman) should now discuss them. The only property as yet worked as a profit-earning concern was the Singareni coal-field. Mr. Lowensky's figures showed that the annual output had increased from 3,258 tons in 1887 to 125,486 tons in 1890, having more than doubled in the latter year as compared with 1889. In the half-year ended June 30 last the increase still continued, the output amounting to 65,629 tons in that period. These figures, good as they were, and showing an unprecedentedly rapid development of a colliery started in the midst of an Indian Jungle, 653 miles by rail from the port of Bombay, to which all the machinery had had to be sent from England, did not give any idea of the capcity of the property to raise coal. The company had, however, not only to raise coal, but also to sell it, and for this purpose a market had had to be created. Great progress had been made in this work. The Nizam's Railway took all its fuel from this company; and among their other principal customers were the Great Indian Peninsula, the Southern Mahratta and the South Indian Railway Companies. Another large contract for two years had recently been made by a native merchant of wealth, energy, and influence whose interest it would be to push the company's coal vigorously into more distant markets. They must be prepared to reduce their prices to meet competition from other sources; but there was no fear that the Singareni Colliery would not be able to supply the demand upon it, however large. With regard to the Raichoor Doab goldfield, the underground prospecting had been continued to a point which had, in the directors' opinion, justified them in sending out hauling and pumping machinery, together with skilled workmen, in addition to those already employed there, for the purpose of working the virgin reefs below the ancient workings. The prospecting work in the Partyal diamond field had won for the company, up to the present, over 2,000 carts.

The borings were in active progress, and showed a considerable quantity of layer yet to be washed. The settlement of the leases in these cases also was referred to Lord Herschell. Another diamond field at Mullaily had been recently examined by one of the company's officers, and five diamonds were found by him, the largest weighing ten carats, and the other four together five carats. They had asked for a lease of this field, and they were continuing its careful exploration. The field prospecting had been carried on by numerous parties, and application had been made to the Government for the leases of seven additional gold tracts, three more diamond fields, and an iron-field, as well as a tract containing mica, iron, garnets, and other minerals. The decision of the Government on the company's application for an extension of their prospective period must be considered satisfactory, accompanied, as it was, by an acknowledgment of the good work done by the company, and of the good will of the Government towards it. A letter of his Excellency the Minister (which was read to the meeting) showed that the Government was alive to the fact that its interests were identical with those of the company, and its true policy was to assist the company. Mr. B. W. Colvin seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The *Figaro* states that the French Envoy at Pekin was, on Dec. 15, received in private audience by the Emperor of China, not in the special building set apart for the reception of the Envoys of tributary States, but in the interior of the Palace. It adds that this is fraught with the deepest political significance.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—The Duke of Cambridge is accused of being discourteous to a distinguished officer in Ireland the other day. It is alleged that his Royal Highness was in a bad temper when he went to Lord Wolseley's dinner party. His bottled-up rage, excited by an attack on his administration which had appeared the day before in one of the papers, found vent on the first guest he was introduced to. This chanced to be the Chief of the Army Medical Department, whose officers have just beaten down the Duke's life-long objection to get their just claims of rank recognised. Purged of expletives, this was how the Duke hailed him:—"Good evening, Surgeon-General, or Field-Marshal, or whatever they call you now. Ecod! I don't know how to address you fellows," continued his Royal Highness, "with your new titles. I don't know what the——I am myself. I suppose you expect me to take my hat off to you. What do you want?" "Only to have our proper status, may it please your Royal Highness, as a corps," was the courteous reply. "A nice corps," roared Royalty, "a pretty corps, indeed, with one man at Portobello and another at Pigeon House." "Precisely like the Royal Engineers in this command," was the crushing retort. After that backhander a taste of the royal urbanity went all round during his Royal Highness's visit of inspection. Everybody "caught it" except—Lord Wolseley.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of landed property known as "Imambara" advertised to take place TO-DAY, is postponed until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the remaining valuable stock in trade of Mr. Fazul Peerbhai, consisting of handsome drawing-room suits, large size cabinets, and chiffoniers, tables and chairs of different patterns, office tables, library presses, double bedsteads, single and double almiras glassware, table ornaments, pictures, etc.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th January, at 2 p.m., the remaining effects of the late Devkavahoo, consisting of gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, iron safe, cupboard, silver vessels, benches, chairs, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT NAIGAUM, CLOSE TO THE UNION MILLS, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Sakurchund Lalbhai and on account and at the risk of Bai Roopabai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, and the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Kapadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1888, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,966 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the grounds of Wamon Bapoo Padia, and Zooza Jam Buridsa, on the north and east by the ground belonging to Muncherjee Edulјee Watchmaker, and on the west partly by the ground belonging to the said Wamon Bapoo Padia, and partly by the public road, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 53, 54, 50, 52, 51, 45, and 45, 7, 39, 37, 9, 45, and 11.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, containing by admeasurement 3,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's old Nos. 6, 16, 18, 18, 18, new Nos. 14512, 14514, 14515, 14516, old Survey No. 14514 and new Survey Nos. 7, 4, 5, 8, 12, 10, 9, 1, 8, 2, and 2111, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Hormasjee Muncherjee Ghadiali, partly by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, and partly by the property of Saman Damjee Mahatra, on the west by the ground of Kessow Waman Padia, on the north by the property of Miguel Paoloo Fernandes, and on the south by the property of the said Hormasjee Muncherjee Ghadiali and partly by the property of Kessow Wamon Padia.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government tocca ground, situate at Naigaum aforesaid containing by admeasurement 791 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as the property hereinbefore secondly described, the secondly described property and the property now described being deemed to form one lot for the purpose of assessment, and bounded on the east by the property of Ebrahim and Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the west and north by the property of Kessow Wamon Padia, on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said firstly, secondly, and thirdly described premises are now in the occupation of the said Roopabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan Vullud Esmulkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 66, and now under ward No. 3646, and street No. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 17596 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Ladkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Osman, on the east by Peerkhan Ladkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoo Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Hubibkhan Vallud Osmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Flour Mills, Byramji Hall Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder a full-sized billiard table (nearly new) by John Roberts and Co., with patent low cushions and billiard pool and pyramid balls, cues, &c., complete, and two 87 candle-power lamps by Ditmar, a stylish victoria with bay horse and harness complete, Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, large size glass fish aquarium aviary with birds, marble clock, large cooking stove, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of J. W. SEAGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 6, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AND BURNT COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay United S. and W. Co's Mill, Girgaum, on account of the under writers. A quantity of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Currency Bank, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Prince of Wales Trading Co., Ld., (except drugs) consisting of silk umbrellas, ladies' velvet and leather hand bags, photoframes of various sizes, small musical boxes for children, toys, flower pots, table ornaments of different kinds, inkstands, watchstands, sponges, writing cases, albums, birthday and 'Xmas cards, corner and wall brackets, scent bottles, and other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHEETS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Thacker Dossabhoy Thakersey:—

21 bales, each 200 pairs, 44 inches 6 yards, No. 3500 sheets 2 lbs.

40 bales, each 250 pairs, 40 inches 6 yards, No. 351 sheets, 1½ lb.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong light English-built Stanhope in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 do. strong Landau suitable for pair.
1 handsome strong bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, goes well in saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and water-colour, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a first-rate Singer's Sewing-machine, &c., the property of Mrs. G. H. WARWICK.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, specially made to order by Jamsedji Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome 6 lights glass table candillabras, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of BOMANJEE ARDASIR WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost property.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 6, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms—

25 boxes very superior St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Medoc.
10 boxes extra dry champagne.
15 cases Polo Bitter.
A choice assortment of various designs of Globe Lamps.
400 pairs of gent's and children boots.
One case fancy articles containing flowers, fans, hats and caps, inkstands and stationery.

BONA FIDE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of 50 packages of very superior transparent and high class printed enamelled, gilt and of latest shape Chinaware from well known manufacturers in London, the same consisting of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches flat and deep plates, covered dishes, soup and sauce tureens, 5 to 20 inches flat dishes covered and H. W. V. dishes, tea, coffee and breakfast cups and saucers, milk and cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins B. and B. plates, butter pads, milk pails, muffin dishes, slop basins, bowls, toast racks, egg cups, washhand basins, water jugs, tumblers, brush, soap and sponge boxes, bed-pans, water pails, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1892, at 2 p. m., by SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at Meadow Street, No. 4, godown on ground flour of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's office.

Will be put up for sale in small lots suitable to the convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 6, 1892.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,

13 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey madapolams.
3 cases white nansooks.
2 cases white ground doria prints.
3 cases colored checks.
4 cases indigo ground prints.

On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Bhanjee—

LB-a 1497—3 cases white jaconets, 23 inches.
LB-a 2901—3 " " 23 "
A 1945—1 " " 22 "
A 1945—1 " " 22 "
A 4531—5 cases ladder stripes 22 inches.

On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Bhanjee and Hurridas Gopalljee.

H G-a 4496—7 cases doria muslin, 22 inches.

On account and at the risk of Pranjeevundass Motilal—

S G B T 843—1 case white nainsooks, 52 by 20.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON AT COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Colaba, next to the Tramway Co.'s stable.

30 bales F. P. cotton burnt.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 6, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI ROAD AND BHAJI PALA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 and 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdul Kadar Ismaelji Motiwala, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of February, 1890, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedbhoy bin Ameeroodin Chandabhoy, the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instantat, 3-30 p.m

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 52 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 19, and now under ward No. 723, street Nos. 41-43, all which premises are situate on the south of Bhaji Pala Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east formerly by the property of Kamroodin Abdoolali and now that of the Bora Jamat, on the west by the property of Noorally Abdoolally Kamaroodin, on the north by the Bhaji Pala Street, and on the south formerly by the property of Abdoolally Ismalji and now by that of the Bora Jamat, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomedbhoy Amroodin Chandabhoy.

LOT NO. 2.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19, and now under ward No. 245, street Nos. 182-186, all which premises are situate at or on the east side of Goolam Mohidin Dewji Street, at Nagdevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Goolam Mohidin Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Hussain Agim Munsoor, and on the south by the passage of the mosque and by the property of Ebrahim Saheb Koknee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomedbhoy Ameeroodin Chandabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 6, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

ON the reopening of the London Stock Exchange yesterday, after the New Year's holidays, an advance of ⅜ per cent. was established in the price of Consols, at 95⅝; and the increased demand for money in London, which obtains at the end of the last quarter of the year, having subsided, the market rates of discount were put down ⅜ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅞ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¼ and 2⅜, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted as before the holidays at 106½. Bar Silver remained at Saturday's quotation of 43⅝d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, at 73⅞, and ½ down in 4½ per cent. at £73; but in New York, the metal was ½ cent higher, at 95 cents with demand Exchange on London at 4·84½ dollars a decline of ½ cent from the last previous quotation. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 564,000 ounces of Silver at 95·24 cents. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher, at 95¼ *ex-coupon*; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher in London, at £57 10s. per ton; Yellow Metal being unchanged at 5½. The rate of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 1s. 6d. per ton lower, at 9s. per ton.

No further news regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets is to hand through Reuter. Business in Liverpool was resumed yesterday, and the Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet but steady, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 East Indian. Spot prices were the same as they closed at for the holidays; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the most distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-64d. for January deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for May-June.

The Manchester Market was quiet; but the quotations for staple Goods and for Yarn wired by Reuter show no change from those quoted at the beginning of last week.

Spot Cotton in New York was 3-16 cent. lower than at the end of last month, at 7⅜ cents. per lb.; April Futures being quoted at 7·69 cents, or 8 cents below the closing rate for March. The Receipts of Cotton at the United States Ports (for two days) were 99,000 bales; and the figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Saturday's and Monday's Receipts	99,000	80,000	46,000
Since 1st Sept. 1891...	4,649,000	4,554,000	4,364,000

Here, the Cotton Market has been dull to-day, and prices have further given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The lower quotations have brought forward rather more buyers, and exporters have taken 500 bales of new stuff, consisting of 200 bales each, of Bengals at Rs. 152-65; and Damargaum Ginned, at Rs. 178; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 156½; while the Mills have bought 1,050 bales in all, made up of 400 new Pachora, at Rs. 158; 200 new Julgaum, at Rs. 162½; 250 old Indore, at Rs. 129; and 200 old Oojein at Rs. 123 per candy.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone, with very little fresh business passing, but previous rates are still quoted, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day, and the feeling has become steady, *Linseed* has recovered half-an-anna per cwt. of the previous decline, and is now quoted at Rs. 6-11-6 to Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt.; but all other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,570	bales.
Wheat	45,606	cwts.
Linseed	6,839	"
Rapeseed	1,735	"
Gingelly	13,766	"
Poppyseed	2,650	"
Groundnuts	1,024	"
Castorseed	3,002	"

FREIGHTS are dull and declining. Business has been done for Liverpool, for January shipment, at 20s. 6d.; and for April, at 22s. per ton. The Pembridge (s), for early January loading, is reported to have been taken up at home at 21s. 6d. to load here for one picked port.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, with rates ruling the same as yesterday, and with hardly any fresh business passing. In Bank remittance, the only thing reported was in Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 11-16d. for transfer in the monsoon months; and a few small Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 13-16d. for January delivery, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for February, for three months' sight Credits. The market closed quiet at the following ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 4⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day was settling day for the January account, and the market has fluctuated throughout the day, early business in Fours having been done at 107 1-16, and later on at 106 11-16; but thereafter the market rallied, and left off firm at 106 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 106½ for the 2nd February account; with 4½ per Cents quoted nominally at 105½.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and our quotations generally are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchaunan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this evening.

NAPLES, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

The mail steamer Oriental from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings........................	4-6
8½ " "	5-7½
40s Mule Twist	0 8
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes........	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅞
4½ per cent.	73
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......	106½
Bar Silver	43⅝

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 5.

The barometer is falling except in Sind, Guzerat, and in the south of the Peninsula; the fall being rapid in northwest Punjab. Readings are highest in the Central Provinces and Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Winds are normal in direction. The force is strong in Sind, and fresh in Bombay and the Madras Coasts. The temperature has fallen in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula, and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal except in the Central and North-West Provinces and Bengal. The minima is very high in north-west India. The sky is very cloudy in northern India, but the only rainfall reported are a few drops from Colombo. The barometric fall and the winds in the extreme north-west indicate the appearance of a depression in that region, but it is impossible to say to-day what will be its effect on the weather.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRAND—EDWARDS—Dec 9, at St Andrew's Church, Barningham, Suffolk, William Horne Brand, late Indian C S, son of late Capt C Brand, R N, to Rachel, daughter of late Rev James Edwards, Rector of Barningham-with-Coney-Weston.

HOME—HAYES—Dec 15, at St George's, Hanover-square, F C L Home, Lieut, 3rd Madras Cavalry, son of late Col C L Home, of Broom House, and Edrom, N B, to Lily Grace, widow of T Hayes, of Durban, Natal.

LUDLOW—BARTON—Dec 12, at the parish church, Brighton, Capt R Ludlow, A S C, son of Col E S Ludlow, Hyderabad, Deccan, India, to Eugenie Barton, daughter of Rev T H Barton, Vicar of Fridaythorpe, York.

YOUNGHUSBAND—WOOD—Dec 10, at All Saints', Culmington, Capt G J Younghusband, "Queen's Own Guides," son of Gen J W Younghusband, C S I, J P, to Madeline, daughter of E Wood, J P, of Culmington Manor, Shropshire.

DEATHS.

ASPINALL—Dec 10, at Bebington, Clarke Aspinall, J P and Coroner for Liverpool, aged 64.

BISSET—Dec 8, at St Martin's, Guernsey, Augusta Georgina, widow of Col W Bisset, Madras Army, aged 74.

BROWN—Dec 10, at Markham-square, London, S W, Arthur Partridge, son of late Major L Brown, Bombay Army, aged 49.

CORBET—Dec 13, in London, Pryce Corbet, late of the East Indian Railway, aged 59.

GRANT—Dec 10, at Upper Norwood, Col C D Grant, late Madras S C, aged 71.

HARINGTON—Dec 11, at Kelston, Eastbourne, Sarah Anne Russell, widow of Sir H B Harington, K C S I, aged 82.

MALET—Dec 11, at 44, Elm-park-gardens, London, S W, Octavius Warre Malet, late Bengal Civil Service, eighth son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart, of Wilbury, Wilts, aged 81.

MYNSTER—Dec 6, at Copenhagen, Harriet Caroline, wife of Dr C Mynster, and daughter of late W Robinson, M A, Inspector of Schools, N E Bengal and Assam.

PELLY—Dec 10, at Hereford, Gen H J Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 75.

ROBERTS—Dec 5, at Chelsea, E L Roberts, late of Straits Settlements, formerly of Lower Bengal and Tirhoot, aged 76.

YOUNGERMAN—Dec 7, at Newton Abbott, Devonshire, Frederick Pettingal, of Stirling, N B, son of late F P Youngerman, of Calcutta, and grandson of late Major-Gen Pettingal, Indian Army.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1892.

THERE was a good deal of strong writing in the article on "Banking in the Mofussil" which appeared in the October number of the *Calcutta Review*, and it is not surprising that somebody has thought it worth while to indite a reply to it. The reply, however, is anything but overladen with argument. We cannot think much of the judgment of a writer who, before rebutting censures upon some of the less commendable practices that have been observed in the mofussil banks, asks the critics to name the institutions in which these practices prevail. It is, of course, no part of the duty of a financial critic to "let the public into his confidence," as the writer of the reply asks him to do, and "let them share his knowledge as to the names of banks which might be considered safe to deposit their money in." He has done all that can be expected of him when he points out to shareholders and to depositors the defects of systems known to be in vogue; he thereby puts them on their guard, stimulates their curiosity, and enables them to protect themselves against risk. Criticisms upon the Indian mofussil banks of course fall within a very narrow compass. There are only nine of these institutions in India, for two disappeared last year, deeply regretted by their shareholders, and in a less degree by their depositors. Still even amongst these nine there are some which, without mentioning their names, seem to be working upon somewhat risky ground. The reserves of some of them, we were told, were not always what they seemed. A disquieting story was told of a bank starting a reserve fund, opening an account "to Government securities," buying some Government paper and showing it to the auditors, and soon after borrowing money thereon only to lend it out on quite unreliable security. Nothing need be here said about the queer banking of the Uncovenanted Service Bank of Allahabad. The Allahabad Insolvency Court has been seized of the records of that ill-fated institution, and its sins need no longer be pointed to in illustration of the ways of mofussil bankers. The constituents of the up-country banks should be grateful for such a revelation, even though the banks in which they themselves confide are given to none of these evil ways. It would have been well, nevertheless, as we stated at the time, if the writer had more clearly distinguished between the delinquencies of the banks that had failed and those of the banks that remain. It is rather hard upon some of these latter, which are carrying on their business upon sound principles, that without any indication whether the offence belongs to living institutions or to dead ones, severe things should be said about the practice of debitting interest on bad and doubtful debts, and taking credit for it in the profit and loss account, no matter whether the interest is realized or not. However the writer of the reply has plainly misunderstood some of the charges he has endeavoured to reply to. He will find no warrant in the orginal article, for instance, for complaining that the writer is surprised that the banks divide a higher interest than that which they charge on the money they lend out. The October writer evidently knew his business too well to affect surprise at such an incident as that. As a matter of fact, descending to a very rudimentary statement of the question, he explained why this can be done. "These Companies," he pointed out—meaning certain financial agencies in England—"have a comparatively small paid-up share capital; but they receive large amounts on deposit, or on debenture bonds, at a moderate rate of interest, and a small rate of profit on the amounts so borrowed gives a large profit on their amount of share capital." The conditions are sufficiently akin to those under which a joint stock bank works to explain—if the explanation is necessary—why a bank can afford to pay to its shareholders' interest at a rate higher than that which it charges upon the money it lends out. Bagehot's well-known saying that a banker's proper business does not begin while he is lending his own money, but when he begins to lend other people's, only puts this most rudimentary truth about banking in epigrammatic form, and the *Calcutta Reviewer*, whose criticisms are so fiercely resented to-day, certainly did not forget it. His critic is no doubt, right in extolling the advantage of steadiness in dividends. That is a principle which the Presidency Banks wisely act up to. As the writer in the January Review says, it is always desirable that Bank shares should fluctuate as little as possible in the market. A sudden fall in the value of stock would be apt to excite disquieting rumours, and once such rumours were current no banking institution, no matter how high it stood in public opinion, would be able to retain its reputation. But the charge brought against some of the mofussil banks was that they presumed upon this principle. "The rate of dividend," we were told, is worked up as quickly as possible to nine or ten per cent. per annum; and thenceforth it is a law, not to be broken, that whatever losses may be incurred, the rate of dividend shall never fall below that." This is an entirely different way of "equalizing" dividends from that followed by the Presidency Banks, and no defence that we are aware of is to be offered for it, so that when such a method is resorted to shareholders and depositors alike should keep their eyes open. And the writer of the reply knows better than to defend it. He virtually concedes the whole case when he says that it is possible that some of the banks deserve the severe strictures that have been passed "as there seems no reason to suppose that they are managed differently from the banks that have failed." This is all that the original criticism amounts to; but it is asking too much to demand that a list of the well-managed and of the ill-managed up country banks should be drawn up for the guidance and the warning of the public. We are glad to give prominence to the writer's reminder that there are mofussil banks, managed by Europeans who have been professionally trained at home, and that they are in most respects worked similarly to the Presidency Banks, though they differ principally from these in that having wider articles of association they are enabled to do a more comprehensive business. It would be a pity if injustice were done to these institutions by just criticism upon the deficiencies of others. The writer of the reply, however, shows that he is capable of doing a much more important service to the mofussil banks than answering censures that were never passed upon them. They were warned three months ago against the consequence of their "insane competition" for fixed deposits, and he acknowledges the wisdom of the warning when he recommends that fixed deposits should be done away with altogether, or that the banks should have the option of stating on the receipt that seven, fourteen, or thirty days' notice of withdrawal must be given. A common rate of interest for the mofussil banks is also suggested, an arrangement which we suppose would land to a disappearance of the six per cent. rate upon fixed deposits which some of the up-country banks think—or perhaps used to think before the present spell of cheap money—that they can afford to pay. Upon this point no advice can be sounder than that which was given in the *Calcutta Review* last October, namely, that "the best banks give the lowest rates of interest, and have the smallest proportion of fixed deposits to share capital and reserve."

THE home papers have been much exercised by the news of the fighting with the Hunza and Nagar tribesmen, in which Colonel Durand and other officers were wounded and several sepoys killed. The *Daily News* asks what is the object of this new border war. Are we going right up to the border of the Pamirs? Are we going beyond it, with the intent to seriously dispute the Russian advance? Being unable to find any answer to these questions the writer deems it the right and duty of the public to be taken into the confidence of the Government, so that there may be some guarantee against a policy of surprise. The misapprehension on which this view of the situation is founded is no doubt due to the reticence of the India Office, which, in a short notification forwarded to the press, gave it to be understood that the tribesmen had attacked a working party making a road in Kashmir territory. It would have been far wiser to have stated the facts in their completeness and simplicity. Hunza—which the Russians term Khanjoot—with the neighbouring Nagar country and Chitral and Kafristan, has like Gilghit formed part of the territory claimed and often fought for by the Maharajahs of Kashmir. The territory in question lies between the Upper Indus and the Hindu Khush, to the north of which are the Pamirs, and, on the north-west, Afghan territory. The first Maharaja of Kashmir employed sixty thousand troops to bring that territory into subjection. The weakness of his successors rendered the suzerainty which he had established precarious, but it was never abandoned. Precisely as the Russians have claimed to enforce and to exercise the rights which the Amir of Bokhara possessed *de jure* or *de facto* in similar territory north of the Oxus, the Government of India is under the obligation to maintain and cause to be respected the suzerainty of the Maharajah of Kashmir over his tributaries south of the Hindu Khush. The obligation to do so is in no wise diminished when it is found that his contumacious vassals are more than suspected of a disposition to encourage and welcome the emissaries of a Foreign Power who have no legitimate business whatever to cross the Oxus, but who have not only passed that river, but are scaling the Hindu Khush. Colonel Grambcheffsky makes no secret of having paid a visit to Hunza, where he was very hospitably entertained. When he proceeded further and came to British territory he was surprised to find that he was no longer welcome; he had to retrace his steps. The *Daily News* is in error in supposing that the gallant explorer perished from the hardships of crossing the frozen mountains of Kashgar in the winter. He lived to tell the tale, and to complain that he, merely a scientific traveller, without any political mission, should have been refused in British territory the hospitality accorded him in Hunza. Obviously it was desirable to place beyond doubt or cavil the fact that the territory in question is within the British sphere of influence, and forms part of the territory pertaining to a State enjoying British protection. The temptation to other members of the Russian Geographical Society to follow in the footsteps of Colonel Grambcheffsky would have proved irresistible if it came to be supposed that the territory between the Indus and the Hindu Khush—and between Kashmir on the south-east and Afghanistan on the north-west—was open to the first comer. It has become indispensable to define the situation in that quarter, and make the authority of the Kashmir Durbar respected by its tributaries. The Kashmir regiments of the Imperial Defence Force have taken an active and creditable part in the recent operations, which have created an excellent impression at Srinuggur. The Kashmiris are relieved from the ever-recurring raids of the hill tribes on that side, and they rejoice in the fact that their own kith and kin have had a conspicuous share in extending and consolidating the power of the State over bad neighbours and turbulent vassals.

THE late Astronomer Royal, Sir George Biddulph Airy, was assuredly one of the most eminent men of science of this century, which was only a year old when he first saw the light. He was in the prime of his manhood before railways were dreamed of, and later on he was one of the Commissioners who had to decide between the claims of the broad and the narrow gauges. He was called on to provide against the aberrations of the magnet in the first iron steam vessels. His great capacity and high scientific attainments were turned to practical account during a life prolonged far beyond the ordinary span. When it was proposed to hold the first Great International Exhibition in Hyde Park, it was impossible that he could stand by unconcernedly while Mr.—afterwards Sir Joseph—Paxton was erecting the Crystal Palace, the eighth wonder of the world, which was to roof in the World's Fair and with it big elms sixty feet high. The Astronomer Royal, who was above all things a practical man, saw at once that the endeavour to erect such an unparalleled structure of glass and iron must be a disastrous failure. He raised his authoritative voice in expostulation and warning. He showed that the miles of iron girders must necessarily expand so many feet from heat when the noon-day sun would shine upon them, and that they must contract when night or thick clouds or a heavy downpour of rain should lower the temperature. What would happen to the great sheets of glass, four or five feet in length, and proportionately broad, when the iron work expanded and contracted? The countless tons of glass, constituting the roof would descend in a lethal shower on the thousands of spectators assembled on the 1st of May to acclaim the Queen and the Prince Consort, who were to open the Great Exhibition. Professor Airy demonstrated that such and none other would be the result of the infatuation of the Exhibition Commissioners in listening to the crazy proposal of a gardener like Mr. Paxton, who knew nothing of the qualities of iron and glass. In frequent letters to the *Times* the learned Professor predicted the frightful and inevitable consequences of disregarding first principles, and imagining that the iron framing of a glass roof covering several acres would not contract and rain down wounds and deaths on the heedless multitudes below. But, strange to say, nothing of the kind happened, and the Crystal Palace removed to Sydenham stands to-day as if iron had forgotten to contract and glass to be fragile. Such unfulfilled prophecies are by no means rare. Some fifteen years before the Crystal Palace was built, Dr. Lardner, a scientist at that time of even greater reputation than Professor Airy, had demonstrated with equal conviction that no steam vessel could ever cross the Atlantic ocean. He showed by irrefragable calculations that the doomed vessel could only carry coal sufficient to take her out into mid-ocean, and when having exhausted her supply and burnt up her ballast she could not get neither backwards nor forwards and must go to the bottom in the first gale of wind. Other shining lights had been able to prove that the claim of Stephenson that carriages might be run without horses at the rate of ten miles an hour was too absurd for serious argument. The sad truth is that the scientific mind has the defects of its qualities. The habit of taking nothing for granted, and refusing to look beyond the limits which acquired experience justifies, cramps the imagination and indisposes it to welcome bold or novel ideas.

As we anticipated, the vote of the French Senate imposing duties equivalent to ten per cent. *ad valorem* upon gingelly-seed and ground-nuts imported into France from foreign countries has been sufficiently resisted by French manufacturers to be reversed in the Chamber of Deputies. Though confirmed by the Bureau of the Chamber it has, a correspondent at Pondicherry informs us, been rejected in its entirety by the full Chamber, so that these products will continue to enter France free of duty. The ground-nut duty scare has caused considerable excitement in Pondicherry, operators in the trade differing in opinion as to the effect the tax would have upon the Marseilles crushers. But as the proposed import duty was a very high one, it was generally considered that the "oil city" of France would lose largely by its introduction, as foreign countries would be able to undersell the French manufacturers. This view appears to have impressed itself upon the Chamber of Deputies. From the first the probabilities were against the vote of the Senate being confirmed. When the duties were originally proposed they were rejected by 129 to 127, and when M. Waddington proposed to fix them at a lower rate the duties were agreed to only by a narrow majority. The French Government all the time were against them, and demanded that oleaginous seeds, like other raw produce, should remain on the free list. With the Government and the trade opposed to them it was scarcely possible that the duties could be retained.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the incoming English mails, is expected to arrive here at day-break on Monday.

THE *Daily Graphic* to hand by Monday's mail contains sketches of the late Mr. Mansfield's first balloon ascent and a series of illustrations of the operations in Gilgit.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY, of Parel, Bombay, India, Mill Manager, has filed specification of an invention for improvements in carding engines.

THE *Ultramar* states that General Vasco Guedes is coming to India to succeed General F. M. da Cunha as Governor-General of Goa, and may be expected here by the end of the current month.

MR. L. L. FLORES, the Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay, has been transferred to a similar post at Rio Grande, South America.

THE Khedive has dismissed Fakhri Pasha, Minister of Justice, and has given the portfolio to Ibrahim Fuad, the recently-appointed President of the native Court of Appeal. Achmed Balig, Vice-President of the Court, becomes President.

SAMUEL G. WHITE, a retired army surgeon was, at the Marlborough-street police-court, on the 18th ultimo, charged with assaulting Miss Maud Ridley, a young lady residing at Ealing. The complainant stated that she went to visit a lady friend in Pall-mall, and that when the page boy opend the door, the prisoner also entered. She went upstairs and entered a room. The man followed her, and behaved in an outrageous manner towards her, but she screamed, and made her escape. Mrs. Streeter, the lady on whom the complainant called, gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Hannay, in remanding the prisoner, refused to take bail.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY may or may not be entitled to proclaim, as he does in the current *Nineteenth Century*, "the absence in the Was Office of any definite policy or prevision of the wants of the country for either peace or war." But this I do know (says "Atlas," in the *World*), that in accordance with a prepared scheme in the possession of officers in superior command, we should be able to have mobilised and fully equipped in all respects at the ports of embarkation, before the transports could be ready to receive them, an army corps at its full strength of thirty thousand men, with, in addition, a line-of-communication force of eighteen thousand men. This is not much, but it is at least something definite; to mobilise and equip a second army corps would require six weeks after the despatch of the first.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR AUWERS, the Berlin astronomer, has now completed the calculations based on the observations in Germany of the transit of Venus [illegible] He finds that the earth is about 92,043,074 miles distant from the sun, and that the parallax of the sun is 8,800 seconds, with an error of three-hundredths of a second at most.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS TO ROME.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The *Times* says that the reports of the Pope's objection to the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Rome are untrue.

THE RISING IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Further despatches from Singapore state that the Malay rising at Pahang has become general. The British Resident and the Sultan have gone to the scene of the disturbance with a force of Malays.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE AIRY.

The death is announced of Sir George Biddell Airy, K. C. B., F. R. S., late Astronomer Royal.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople learns from a trustworthy source, that the Sultan is anxious to conclude an arrangement directly with Great Britain, without the intervention of any of the Powers, amply ensuring special British interests in Egypt while preserving the suzerainty of the Sultan.

A CASE OF SMALL-POX AT BRINDISI.

Mr. Mieville, the President of the Board of Health at Alexandria, has been attacked with small-pox at Brindisi whilst on his way to Venice to attend the International Sanitary Conference.

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, JAN. 4.

The agitation against the European tobacco monopoly in Persia continues. A riotous mob assembled to-day before the Shah's palace, but the soldiers eventually dispersed the rioters, some of whom were killed.

FRANCE AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, JAN. 4.

The Bulgarian Government has sent the Porte a detailed report in connection with the expulsion of a French correspondent from Bulgaria. The report is couched in moderate language and the Government trusts that France will renew relations with Bulgaria.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 4.

There is growing discontent amongst the peasants in the famine-stricken districts. In many parts the military are obliged to maintain order.

THF INFLUENZA BACILLUS DISCOVERED.

BERLIN, JAN. 4.

Dr. Pfeiffer, a step-son of Dr. Koch, has succeeded after a prolonged research in discovering the influenza bacillus.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 4.

The Treasury purchased to-day 564,000 ounces of silver at 95 to 95·24.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The deaths are announced of Lieutenant-General Charles Sawyer and Major General Edward Scott.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 2nd instant.

ADEN, JAN. 5.

The steamship Carthage, with the English mails of the 25th ult., left here at noon to-day, for Bombay.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, JAN. 5.

The opening manœuvres of the Camp-of-Exercise was carried out so successfully that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief highly praised the Commanders of both the Cavalry Brigades. The Southern Force, consisting of R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Willoughby, marched from Poona yesterday to check the advance of the Northern Force, consisting of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Poona Horse, under the command of Colonel Currie on Poona. Captain Phayre commanded the advance guard of the Southern Force. As he had instructions to find the enemy and fight, he pushed forward and came into contact with the squadrons of the 2nd Lancers close to the villages of Shikarpur and Talegaon where a few desultory skirmishes took place. The advance guard came into contact on Monday noon, and the manœuvres ceased at 3 in the afternoon. To-day, Captain Phayre with the 1st Regiment of the 3rd Cavalry came in contact with the squadrons of the 2nd Lancers, while the rest of Colonel Willoughby's Brigade took their position south of the village of Wadu. Colonel Currie, with the main body of his force advanced cautiously towards Koregaum and a clever manœuvring ensued. Colonel Currie first attacked Colonel Willoughby's right flank, and captured two of the Horse Artillery's guns after the latter fired four rounds. This sub-division was under the command of Lieutenant Ford, R. H. A., who was informed by his Cavalry escort that the enemy were six miles away. On this information Lieutenant Ford fired on the advancing enemy while they were in the woods. Two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers advanced cautiously under cover and charged upon the two guns, which the umpire decided were captured. More important action occurred subsequently between the villages of Wadu, Pimpla, and Jagtap. Here the main body of the two forces met, and the 3rd Cavalry and the Poona Horse made a brilliant charge at each other ; decision being given in favour of the 3rd Cavalry. At the conclusion of the operations H. E. the Commander-in-Chief called the officers together and complimented both Colonel Currie and Colonel Willoughby on the manœuvring he witnessed, and the other officers on the keenness they displayed. He thought the Southern Cavalry, though outnumbered, had successfully checked the enemy and prevented them taking the ford. Regarding the capture of the two guns he rather wished they were captured well to the front than that they should have been taken at the ford itself.

REINFORCEMENTS TO GILGIT ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

Owing to the occupation of Hunza and Nagar, any reinforcement of the staff of officers under Lieutenant-Colonel Durand being considered unnecessary, orders have been sent after Major Hill and the six officers now on their way to Gilgit to return unless the difficuly of retracing their steps be found too great.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE V. C.

Captain Aylmer, it is understood, will be recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the attack on Nilt. He is recovering from his three wounds.

A POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., re-enters the Indian political service on return from a tour of duty in England. He has been posted as Consul at Bussorah and Assistant Resident for Turkish Arabia.

INDIAN COAL-OWNERS AND LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The Bengal coal-owners have memorialised the Government of India on the subject of the proposed introduction of mining legislation, pointing out that in 1885 the Bengal Government declined to legislate, seeing no necessity, and claiming that since then the conditions are practically unaltered.

THE CALCUTTA WIFE-MURDER.

The trial of the engineer Farlam, accused of murdering his wife, began at the Sessions yesterday.

The prosecution in the Farlam case closed to-day. The question as to the accused's sanity was raised, but was dissipated by the medical evidence. To-morrow at 10 a.m., witnesses will be called for the defence.

THE STEAMER UMTATA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

A marine court-of-enquiry will be held to-morrow to investigate into the circumstances of the stranding of the steamer Umtata.

THE MYSORE CROP PROSPECTS.

Though there is at present no serious distress in the Mysore province famine must inevitably ensue if drought is prolonged over the next monsoon.

THE CALCUTTA WRESTLING MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the accounts given in the public journals, and in your editorial of the 2nd instant, concerning the wrestling between Tom Cannon and Karim Bux, I am in a position to give my verdict that, according to the Indian wrestling rules, it was a *gundhi kooshti*, (spoilt or no wrestling), and thereby Tom Cannon is not defeated by Karim Bux.

I have been an expert wrestler myself, and am thoroughly conversant with the wrestling rules. Tom Cannon was taken at a disadvantage, because Indian professional wrestlers, before meeting their opponents, smear themselves with oil, well rubbed in, which cannot be noticed by spectators, and this helps them to evade the grip of their opponents. Tom Cannon, on the contrary, was clothed in regulation trunk and tunic, and Karim Bux had only a loin cloth, which is called *roomali*, putting his opponent at a great disadvantage.

Both the wrestlers rolled over and over again, and then the Rajput managed to get Cannon's shoulders successively and simultaneously on the floor. When both the wrestlers rolled over and over again, naturally their faces must have been upturned, and both rolling on their backs according to the Baroda wrestling rules, it was a *gundhi kooshti* (spoilt or no wrestling). Therefore Tom Cannon is not defeated, and the verdict of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar is wrong.

When Tom Cannon appeared in trunk and tunic, the nobility, princes, noblemen, and European spectators in justice to Tom Cannon ought to have prevented the contest until both were equally dressed.

The late lamented soldier Prince Maharaja Khunderao Gaekwar the Magnificent, was a great wrestler himself, and during his *regime*, there were upwards of six hundred wrestlers, picked flowers of India, assembled in Baroda, so, that wrestling, archery, furri gutka, (*ali muddut* and *pher dhuj* style) were contested ; binott, (an opponent armed with a sword to be defeated by an opponent with an handkerchief or with a small piece of stick) horsemanship, and military prowess, &c. These manly arts were brought to perfection by him personally.

Even now Baroda wrestling is all art and skill, and the best in all India. Karim Bux cannot be called the champion wrestler of India until the late Maharaja Khunderao's two celebrated wrestlers, Boonta, now at Jodhpore, and Goolam Bux valud Ali Bux, now at Indore, have been defeated by him.

I would strongly advise Tom Cannon and Antonio Pierri to abstain from wrestling with any Indian wrestler till they have thoroughly mastered the Indian wrestling from an expert wrestler.—Yours, &c.,

BARODA WRESTLER.

Baroda, Jan. 4.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE AMONG THE SHENVI BRAHMINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the orthodox party of the Goud Brahmin community is again going to entertain us with a meeting apparently for the purpose of informing the community of the contents of the "bull of excommunication," alleged to have been received from the Swami of the Smartha section, in connection with the re-marriage of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar's widowed daughter. As there were not only Smarthas, but also some Vaishnavas among those who partook of the marriage feast, the "bull" in question would only, if at all, concern the former section, and leave the latter (perhaps more fortunate) quite untouched. In other words, the Vaishnavas might go and mix freely with these good orthodox people themselves without any fear of excommunication ! For the Vaishnava Swami has, if my information is correct, wisely made up his mind not to interfere in the matter. The result of the whole agitation, carried on by these excommunicationists, if I may use the expression, would then be, that the state of things will be almost just the same in future as it has been in the past, and have these and similar considerations, you would perhaps ask, no weight with the prominent members of the orthodox party ? Well, my answer must be a simple one. Any amount of reasoning will not have any effect, where bigotry reigns supreme.

It is satisfactory to note that the reformers have also been not slow to move in the matter they propose to give a party to the re-married couple, to which all those members of the community, who are in favor of the reform, will be invited. The proposal is, no doubt, a commendable one, as it is likely to prove to the world, the moral courage of the Saraswat reformers. And with this view the sooner the proposal is carried into effect, the better will it be for the cause of reform.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 4. A BRAHMIN.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

MR. H. W. ULOTH having kindly resumed the honorary secretaryship of the Art Society, members are requested to send him the annual subscription of Rs. 10. The private view of the exhibition and conversazione will be held on Tuesday, February 2, at 9-30 p.m., and the public opening will take place at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday, February 3. The Secretariat rooms are to be lighted by electricity as on former occasions, by Messrs. Ganz and Co. Mr. Inverarity has given a prize for the best sporting sketch or picture, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir has given prizes for the best and next best pictures or copies done by a lady, native of India. Gentlemen or ladies wishing to join the Art Society are requested to send their names to Mr. H. W. Uloth.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, DEC. 18.

THIS week, all about the Victorian Exhibition. It is not, however, by any means a good show. For it exhibits little or nothing which illustrates the social life and the changes which have come over the people in the last fifty years. One must not quarrel with the pictures of the Royal Functions, though some of them are truly awful ; and the portraits of leading men are interesting. But these do not illustrate the manners of the time. And I was leaving the exhibition in a condition of disappointment, when I made an unexpected discovery. It was of another room not mentioned anywhere, the contents of which are not yet entered in the catalogue. I forget at this moment where you will see the door, but, once in the room, you find yourself in a most noble show indeed. The whole of the Victorian period is there illustrated by models, wax figures, paintings, drawings, and relics. One has only time to name a few of these things. Here is a child of eight carried up from the coal-pit, where it has done a day's work, fourteen hours long in the dark—thousands of children used to do that every day. Here is a child working all night long in a hot and close factory—thousands of children used to do that. Here are children toiling at match-boxes, baskets, card boxes—a hundred little industries—slaving all day long for a room to work in and a slice of bread. That is to-day, because in a Victorian Exhibition you must have to-day as well as yesterday. Here is Hood's needle-woman of fifty years ago. Here is her sister of to-day. Not much improvement, my brothers. Here is a man made to work for sixteen hours a day. Was that fifty years ago ? Yes—and to-day as well. Sixteen hours a day ! Look at him. Here is a model of a ship when Victoria began her reign, and another of a ship of to-day. Here is the sailor of to-day, clean, neat, sober, grave. Here is the sailor of fifty years ago ; see his jolly face and his long curls twisted round with tallow ; with what an air does the fellow, half-seas over, foot it to the hornpipe, while Sal and Poll look on, and the fiddler plays his best ! Here is the soldier, pipeclayed—all pipeclay—with stiff stock upright as a rattan cane, red bunches on his shoulder, and a red ball on his hat, carrying trusty Brown Bess, which was warranted to kill at twenty yards. Here is the stage-coach crawling in, its outside passengers well-nigh frozen to death. They have only been twenty-four hours coming from York. Here is a row of lovely damsels, every one attired in the fashion of her year—fifty-four of them. Here are a dozen young men, each in the costume of his time. See what swagger—what side—what rolling curls—what stocks—what pinched in waists—and what tiny feet belong to the Thirties ! Truly we are born in a time of simpler dress. Here is a tinder-box, with a flint and steel to strike a light. It belongs to the days when there were no matches. Here is a rushlight, set in a perforated cylinder for a night light. Here is a shop-front illuminated with two or three feeble candles. Here a church with a candlestick in every pew, and four in the pulpit. Listen to the clergyman preaching. He is a Low Churchman, a Calvinist ; he limits the number of the saved—few, very few, he tells his congregation, will be found among those actually before him. O, what a creed ! What a creed ! And they all believed it ! They sing a hymn—Heavens ! Did people ever sing things so lugubrious, so long drawn out ! Next to the church is a tavern, with a dinning-room ; they are drinking fiery port, and plenty of it. Here are men brought before a magistrate for making a trades-union—O, the wickedness of the working man ! He wants to have a voice as to his hours and his pay ! Lock him up ! Imprison him ! Here are men clamouring and bawling, and forming unions and leagues in order to get the ballot and universal suffrage. They firmly believe that nothing else prevents the immediate arrival of the Kingdom of Heaven. Well, we have got them both ; yet somehow—and now the same men or their descendants are bawling for something else, warranted to make everybody happy. Here are scurrilous papers breathing hatred, such as nowadays even a Fenian would be ashamed to show, towards the Queen, and the Church, and the House of Lords. . . . There are a thousand things to note in this chamber—all interesting—all curious—all showing the changes of manners and of thought in fifty years. But space is limited. Let us take only one, and so an end. It is the autograph letter of an Illustrious P-rs-n-ge, written to Thakeray when he was made an Earl. "Dear Mr. Thackeray," says this gracious letter. "The honours which a nation bestows upon its greatest men do not honour the man. They honour the nation which thereby shows that it can recongnise its great men. You are already far greater than any member of the House of Lords. Yet you must not refuse the title, because in taking it you confer honour upon the country, of which that House forms a part. It shall never be said by any who write of this period that its greatest men were neglected by the Court, and lived without the only public recognition which the country has to give. You live in the hearts of the people. Let them place you higher, if only that they may see you better."

I recommend everybody to ask for this room. It is called the room of the Things that ought to be exhibited and are not.

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The portraits at the exhibition may be divided into four classes : (1) the Royalties ; (2) the people one has known ; (3) the people one would like to have known ; (4) and the people one does not regret not to have known. As for the first-class, we may pass them over. Let us consider the people one has known, and really, for a mere second class passenger in this earthly pilgrimage, I think I have done pretty well. In the matter of Dukes and noble Lords my acquaintance is certainly limited ; we will jump over and skip this sub-division. But of great men and distinguished men whose portraits are here—living men being excluded—I find that I have at least seen a good many and conversed with no small number. First of all, I have taken off my hat to the Duke of Wellington ; it was in Hyde Park, the very first time I ever saw that garden. "Here comes the Duke," said my guide and companion. "Off with your hat, boy." Everybody doffed cap, and louted low, as the old man rode along, bending over his saddle ; I remember his long hooked nose, and his forefinger, which continuously went up and down acknowledging the salutes. I believe he was an arbitrary and imperious old person, conscious of his greatness, but what a general, and from what peril did he save this country ! There hangs the effigies of Archbishop Summer—a prelate not, perhaps, in the first rank either for scholarship or administrative power. But I remember him because he confirmed me. He was the first Archbishop who put aside the Episcopal wig ; his own hair, I remember, was long and white. Here is Lord Lawrence. I once had an interview with him. He, too, was a great man, and, like Wellington, conscious of his greatness. He talked like one accustomed to be obeyed and not accustomed to argue. There is a portrait in the gallery of his elder brother, who is like him, but has a gentler face. Perhaps a much weaker man, but, I think, more pleasing. Here is Lord Palmerston, whom I have seen in a carriage and walking in the Park, what time he was a gay young fellow of sixty-five or so. Here is Thomson, Archbishop of York. I sat in committee meetings with his late Grace of York. He was admirable on committee meetings, an administrator born. He would, perhaps, have been a greater lawyer than ecclesiastic. Lord Napier Magdala I have met—but cannot remember where. It was at somebody's reception. Here is a portrait of a great financial Lord—never mind his name. I did not know him at all—financial lords are not for the likes of literary men—but I have recently made the acquaintance of the grandson of his father's bosom friend, who is now a bricklayer and formerly was a prize-fighter, and is a very good fellow. He told me the story of the origin of this Patrician House. At the beginning of this century there were two young rustics of the same village. They shared the same virtues and loved the same vices. They used to go poaching together, and were as undivided in their lives as David and Jonathan. Presently one of them made the discovery that if he were to sell for himself what his friend got by poaching it would be better—for himself. So David opened a little shop in the nearest town, where he sold sausages, and bacon, and game—Jonathan providing the game. In these alliances there is always one who trusts and the other who accepts the trust. The rest of the story is obvious. David went on selling the stolen game, and grew rich ; Jonathan went on poaching, and remained poor. The son of David went to London, became a millionaire and a Peer ; the grandson of Jonathan is a bricklayer. The potrait of the bricklayer should be properly hanging beside that of the financial Peer. Lord Westbury, who hangs not far off, I once heard speaking at a luncheon in the hall of Wadham. He was then Sir Richard Bethell. I wish somebody would collect all the epigrams and good things said by, or written on account of, this most caustic and ready speaker. Here is Bishop Selwyn. I have heard him preach at St. Mary's, Cambridge. Once he preached a missionary sermon so eloquent and fervent that it literally cleared out the pockets of the undergraduates present ; no less than a hundred and fifty pounds were collected from the galleries. Now, as undergraduates are seldom otherwise than stone broke, this was enormous. John Earl Russell—I once had an autograph letter from him, written in a very old and trembling hand, a few days—or weeks—before his death. It was written to me personally and officially. I have unfortunately lost that letter. Charles Kingsley hangs near. It is a very good likeness ; the face rather hard ; he was too much under the influence of early evangelical training ; in youth he had loved the world, and had the world's loved second partner, as is manifest in his works ; this made him grow narrow as he grew older. From my recollection of a single evening, he was a most delightful talker. The Earl of Shaftesbury ; most austere of men. They always called him a great philanthropist, and certainly he did sweep away an enormous mass of oppression. I have heard him make public speeches ; I have conversed privately with him. I have taken his cold, cold hand. And how could that man be called a phillanthropist ? I cannot believe that he was even benevolent in the ordinary sense of the word. I do not think that he loved the children of the factory whom he befriended. But he was just—austerely, rigidly, perfectly just. Therefore, he would have no oppression if he could prevent it. In his cold eyes, his hard appearance, his cold voice, there was austerity, but not love ; there was justice, but there was no mercy. Here is Lord Beaconsfield. The only time I ever happened to see this great man was when he drove through the streets, and the people cheered him after his return from Cyprus. Here is Charles Gordon, the greatest hero of our modern day ; the ideal hero ; the noblest hero in all our list ; the Christian hero ; the fighting man, saint, philanthropist, and captain. Yes, I knew him, and have often talked with him. Yet he was never—alas !—one whom I could venture to call a friend. Small and slight in stature, gentle in voice, modest of bearing ; who could look upon that man and believe the things they told of him from China and the Soudan ? Close beside him is the ideal clergyman of the Church of England ; not a priest at all ; never priestly, as we understand the word, but an Anglican and a clergyman ; saintly in his life, a true and loyal son of the Church, a scholar, a historian, a preacher most sweet and holy, and in heart and conversation lofty and noble. He has been dead ten years. Surely his biographer tarrieth. Before long those who knew him will have gone after him, and those who follow will gaze upon his marble bust and ask who was Arthur Stanley.

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Here is Sir Bartle Frere. Upon him, too, did I once impinge. A man of quiet manner and very great dignity. Here is Tait—that rare being, a strong bishop ; and Canon Liddon and Lord Macaulay (all of them seen once or twice in the flesh) ; and Robert Browning—but a bad portrait ; Frederick Denison Maurice, whom I have many times seen and heard ; Matthew Arnold—I remember hearing him lecture at Oxford when he was about eight-and-thirty, and like this portrait—a tall and handsome man, with such an air of superior intellect as has been the despair ever since of Academic Halls. Many have tried to imitate it, but, as yet, no one has ever come near it. John Stuart Mill—why, I attended one of his meetings when he lost his seat in 1863. That contest removed him from politics—which was not a bad thing, and gave us W. H. Smith, which was a very good thing. Here is George Eliot. I regret that I was never privileged to converse with this great woman, but I have seen her. The portrait is just and even flattering. I think that even in youth she could never have been in the least beautiful. Here is Lord Houghton, a delightful talker even in his later years, when I knew him. Wilkie Collins—but the portrait suggests a tall man. Henry Fawcett—a ghastly portrait of a man who, though blind, always looked cheerful. Willim Kingdom Clifford—the portrait is by John Collier—one of his early portraits. Sir Moses Montefiore—a king of men, of commanding height, of iron constitution. When last I saw him he was no more than ninety, with the vigour of fifty. Anthony Trollope—an excellent likeness, giving him the heavy look which belonged to him. Pellegrini—but a caricature. He was a tall, well-proportioned and handsome man. That will do for the people one has seen, met, or known. How about those whose portraits are here whom one would wish to have known ? They are not very numerous. Lord Brougham, for curiosity. Sir Edwin Landseer, because he was so great a painter. Rajah Brooke, because he was the lineal descendant of Drake, and Morgan, and Oxenham, and Raleigh ; Sir David Brewster, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Douglas Jerrold, Lord Clyde, Cobden, Lord Lytton, Lord Beaconsfield, John Bright, Sir Henry Havelock, Charles Keene, Turner, Liston, Sir Henry Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Barratt, Browning, Rossetti, Marryat, Arnold, Harriet Maritineau, Ingoldsby Barham, Faraday, Livingstone, Sydney Smith, Colenso, William Barnes, Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Bronte, Turner, Clough, and above all and before all, Thackeray and Dickens. As for the people one would rather not have known, we may pass them by.

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One thing is very noticeable. The real heroes of the exhibition—the three men most remarkable—for whose relics and remains cases are provided, whose chairs are shown, and their pens, and the things they wore—are Thackeray, Dickens, and Charles Gordon. Yes ; these three are among the chief glories of the Victorian period. The politicians are unheeded. What mortal man now cares for Lord Melbourne or for Palmerston, or even Robert Peel ? The politicians pass and are forgotten, unless their name appears in a list of Ministers. But, you see, the great men of letters remain, and the nation loves their memory. At this exhibition the people do not trouble even to look at half the portraits on the wall, but they crowd round the cases containing relics and things belonging to Dickens, Thackeray, and Gordon. Who are the lasting favourites of the reign ? These three. And besides them, Tennyson, Browning, and Carlyle. Gordon, as I have said above, attracts because he is the Christian hero, a character as rare as it is beautiful and wonderful. Bayard, Philip Sidney, Havelock, Gordon—what others are there ? Perhaps the love of a nation goes out to its great men in something of this order—the poets first, novelists, artists, men of science, Churchmen, soldiers and sailors, statesmen. Tennyson, Browning, Dickens, Thackeray, Watts, Millais, Huxley, Faraday, Stanley, Gordon, Havelock, Palmerston ; perhaps this is a rough-and-ready way of ranking the men whom the people love. The State, of course, reverses the order. It refuses to recognise men of letters, it bestows no distinctions upon them. Hence, together with the love which the genius of the greatest among men of letters commands, there exists a latent contempt for the following as one, the only liberal calling, found unworthy of recognition by the State. This is a thing which, whenever it is advanced, is always indignantly denied. Yet, my dear reader, it is true.

THE Russian Minister of War has summoned a meeting in St. Petersburg of all the chiefs of the general staffs to arrange for a fresh disposition of the Russian forces.

THE conditions of the new Spanish loan of 250,000,000 pesetas were settled on Dec. 14. A portion of the amount has been guaranteed by a syndicate of Spanish banking-houses. The price issue is fixed at 81 per cent. The public subscriptions will be opened on the 28th inst.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT ATHNI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHNI, JAN. 3.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Mr. Charles, the Collector, Mr. Holland, Superintendent of Police, and Captain Wray, Assistant Political Agent, rode into this town at about 6-10 p.m., yesterday. Owing to the distressed condition of the taluka, neither the Municipality, nor the townsmen, had made any ostentatious preparations for the reception of his Excellency. Only a small arch with some flags was erected at the entrance of the road, leading to the camp, where tents were pitched for the halt of the party. On arrival, three or four leading men of the town were presented to his Excellency by Mr. Charles. At the entrance the Municipal address was read, and the following is the purport of his Excellency's reply :—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address presented to me, and I am really glad to pay a visit to this place though the times are not so propitious as I would have wished. I was pretty well surprised to see, in parts of my way, that the state of the crops was much better than I had supposed. The country, (six miles) of the best stage of my journey this day is barren, rocky, and fit only for sheep-grazing. I believe, though there is distress to a certain extent, there is no real famine, as is evident from the fact that the prices are now at 27lb. per rupee ; while they were 16lb. in 1876-77. Owing to the existence of railway communication I do not see how there could be a scarcity of grain at all. If there is any combination among grain merchants, and the prices rise abnormally I would advise you to make a counter-combination and thus force the prices to their normal level. I am sorry to hear from your Collector that there is much distress and failure of crops in your taluka, Government has made ample provision that people shall not die for want of food. The Government of India fully sympathizes with this Government, and have, I am happy to say, generously sanctioned the entire sum asked by us. We have already opened the reserved forests in your district in view of scarcity of fodder, and you can graze your cattle there. As regards the road you speak of, the arrangement for its commencement are ready, and I shall directly consult the Superintending Engineer on the point. The country does not seem a fertile one, and I doubt if a railway line through it would pay the interest on the capital sum. If the next year is as bad as this, which I hope will not be the case, the construction of a railway line will have to be considered. I hope the present gloom will pass away and circumstances will improve next year. Government fully sympathises with you in the present distress, and, believe me, you have my personal, not only my official, sympathy. Your district officers are doing their duty zealously and ably, and I have come here to give my support to them in their work. The journey has not been inconvenient or troublesome to me, and I am glad, gentlemen, to see you all.

The spectators were struck to find that his Excellency did not seem to have been tired or exhausted after a hard ride of nearly fifty miles. He was the guest of the Collector here, and early this morning the party left for Miraj.

The following is the text of the address presented by the Municipality :—

"May it please your Excellency, —We, the members of the Municipality of Athni, on behalf of ourselves and of the inhabitants of this town, beg to most heartily welcome your Excellency to this our little town, and to express our humble sense of deep gratitude for the honor done to us by this visit, presumably paid at great personal inconvenience and trouble, to ascertain on the spot the state of the ryots and the poorer population of this taluka, in view of the threatened scarcity this year.

"The first visit by a Governor to this town was paid by Sir R. Temple in the last famine, and we thank your Excellency from the bottom of our heart that setting aside more pleasant duties and visits to more attractive parts of the Presidency, your Excellency should generously come amongst us to see personally the state of our taluka. From information received, and from personal observation of some of us, we beg to state that the outturn of the taluka this year would range to between 7 to 8 annas in a rupee in the villages about 25 in number on the banks of the Krishna, and nearly *nil i. e.*, ½ anna elsewhere ; and though there will be, owing to the passing of the railway, no such terrible and widespread famine as visited this taluka in the unfortunate year 1876-77 nevertheless the distress has already set in, in the northern part of the taluka, and some of the inhabitants have left their homes in search of food ; and the labourers and the poorer agriculturists in other parts would, we apprehend, find themselves in the throes of want as the year advances, and the prices go up from what they are now, and would have to fall upon the generosity of Government for relief and other works. In this connection we would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the absence of a single metalled road in the taluka, and solicit the commencement of the oftspoken through railway feeder from Shedbal to Bijapur, which work besides being a permanent addition to the material wealth of the taluka would give employment to as many needy people as would turn out. As regards fodder and water our surmises are more disappointing and less hopeful partly by failure of fodder crops for the last two years and partly by exportation of fodder to the northern stations, our taluka has got no sufficient stock of fodder for the keep of its cattle, which are speedily falling off in number and quality, and it is only by enforced economy and importation of fodder from more favored districts at comparatively exorbitant prices that we hope to keep and maintain our live and agricultural stock. There would be, we fear, a keenly felt scarcity of water in the northern part of the taluka and notoriously in this town unless, and we fervently pray to God that such would be the case, there is a copious downpour of rain in March-April. In a word the present state of the taluka is gloomy and creates serious anxiety about the future, and the diminution in the number of cattle would very likely tell disastrously hereafter. As this taluka is marked out in the famine map as a famine area, we would be very much thankful to Government if further experiments are made to ascertain whether it would not be economically possible to dam the river Krishna or the rivulet Ajarni at some high level, and thus confer upon us the boon of canal water as is now enjoyed by the Gokak and Karad talukas. Some such observations were taken by the P. W. Department at Sambergi, but their results are not known to us.

Turning nearer home we have much pleasure to advert to the fact that this Municipality from the time of its establishment has always enjoyed the enviable reputation of being free from internal dissensions and disputes, and of being one of the best managed institutions of the kind in this district. In its palmy days it built a spacious and nice looking school-house, two commodious *dharmashallas*, two tanks, and three big wells, all these works costing close upon Rs. 40,000. Those days of glory have now gone, our income from octroi has fallen from Rs. 10,012 to Rs. 6,820, while our expenditure owing to new liabilities transferred to us is on the increase. At present we contribute our share to the primary schools to the extent of Rs. 1,340, and support a hospital at a cost of Rs. 600 to our treasury. We have resolved to abolish the octroi duties and to impose a house-tax, our financial position is not, therefore, so bright or prosperous as it was ten years ago, still we hope to dutifully discharge our responsibilities and liabilities by rigid internal economy and curtailment of establishment.

The commerce of our town, too, is on the decline. Some ten years ago it was a big emporium and acted as a medium, so to speak, between the western port merchants and the sellers in the interior of the country. To give an idea of the then commercial activity we may say that on an average 50,000 cart-loads used to be despatched from this place while now the same number stands so low as 10,420. The reason of this fall is not far to seek. The opening of the Bijapur and Miraj sections of the S. M. Railway has crippled our trade by placing our dear town at provokingly long distance from any of their stations. Even now the company seems to have, unconsciously though, a grudge against us. Their Kadachi station is a forbidden place to us in the rainy season, and we are forced to fall upon the Shedbal station. It is built at an exceedingly inconvenient distance from the neighbouring villages, and consists of a single station room. Travellers, not to speak of goods, are therefore required to pass rainy and chilly nights uncomfortably in the open air to await the arrival of the trains the next morning. We earnestly hope that the S. M. Railway Company will see their way to treat us with more consideration and open a station near Faridkhanhatti hamlet of Upper Khurd with proper accommodations for passengers and goods.

THE funeral of Dom Pedro took place on Dec. 12 at Lisbon. King Charles met the Count and Countess d'Eu at the railway station, and accompanied them to the Cathedral of St. Vincent, where the religious service was held. Military honours were rendered by the troops of the garrison, and salutes were fired by the ships in the roads. The coffin was conveyed from the church to the Pantheon, and deposited beside that of the late Empress of Brazil, who died two years ago.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COTTON FRAUDS IN INDIA.

THE *Manchester Guardian* has the following article on the question of cotton frauds in India :—

A very interesting reply to the official memorandum of Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, on the alleged frauds in the Indian cotton trade and the progressive deterioration of the staple, has just been issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Mr. James, it will be remembered, addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject in May last, on which occasion he advocated penal legislation for the repression of the alleged frauds, as previously recommended in his report to the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government ; but the Manchester Chamber subsequently passed a resolution deprecating any special Government legislation on the matter, on the ground that remedial measures were within the power of the persons engaged in the trade. The report of the Bombay Chamber takes up the same view of the matter, and puts forward very strong reasons for thinking that any such legislation would be mischievous, if not impracticable. Apart, however, from its bearing on the question propounded by Mr. James, the report is valuable for the account which it gives of the general course and tendencies of cotton cultivation in India and of the trade in the staple. It is not denied that for a series of years past the mixing in Bombay of cotton of different growths for shipment has been on the increase, but it is asserted that this has not resulted from the fraudulent initiative of the Bombay dealers or shippers, but is due to the European spinner's desire for cheapness. This reply in itself appears a little weak, but it is to some extent supported by technical considerations, which are not without weight. The deterioration began during the Cotton Famine period, when sellers of Indian cotton had matters pretty much in their own hands, and rapidly advancing prices removed from the buyer adequate reasons for rejecting supplies of inferior quality—the question in India being then, not who could ship the best, but who could ship the largest quantity of the staple. With the termination of the American War the conditions were changed. Machinery had been invented and specially adapted to deal with short-stapled cotton, and, so far from being a mere stoppage in the absence of supplies from America, Surats assumed a definite utility of their own, and to meet the demands of buyers in Europe shippers in Bombay against forward contracts became more strict in their modes of selection, until the highest classification formerly known was superseded by six classifications with minor sub-divisions, and "mixing" to meet the special requirements of consumers became a perfectly legitimate business, certain mixtures being more valuable to spinners than either of the constituent growths separately. Later on the continued cry for cheapness and the increase of speculation caused mixing to assume a practically fraudulent form. The evil practice developed however, it is asserted, solely because Liverpool, London, and Bremen did not follow the initiative of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association in vigorously penalising cases of adulteration. Moreover, the particular method of sampling in Liverpool, from the soft side of the bale only, assisted mixers in Bombay to escape detection by putting superior cotton on that side. The abolition of this method of sampling and the adoption of more stringent arbitrations in Liverpool last year have done more to stop fraudulent mixing than any legislation could do. It is asserted also that buyers in the Liverpool market deliberately take properly mixed cotton in preference to guaranteed selections in consideration of an advantage in price—a fact, it is urged, which disproves the allegation that the Bombay trade as a whole has become demoralised and that unadulterated cotton is not to be had.

This is the essence of the Bombay case as regards the responsibility for the development of fraudulent mixing. Coming to the wider question as to the effect on the Indian cotton-growing industry, the actual working returns of a number of Bombay spinning companies, probably the largest users of Dhollerah cotton in the world, are quoted to show that there has been an actual decrease of from 2 to 5 per cent. in the loss by weight in spinning this class of fibre, proof of increased cleanliness and diminished admixture of inferior staple being thus afforded. Perhaps, the most interesting and important allegation by Mr. James, however, was to the effect that the diminished use of Indian cotton in this country is a result of the bad name which Broach cotton has acquired. Against this it is asserted that, although the last Broach crop was a large one, there were not 500 bales available in the Bombay market within six weeks of the close of the shipping season, showing that the crop had been very closely marketed. Now to the ryot, who goes on growing larger crops year after year, it is a matter of indifference whether the cotton is consumed in Bombay, in Lancashire, or in Japan. The argument that a comparison of the prices in February of the last three years shows such a serious fall as to indicate deterioration is met by the statement that this fall was a consequence of the higher gold value of the rupees. It may, however, be pointed out in passing that this argument is practically an admission that after all the value of Indian cotton is governed by its value in the European markets, and not by the Bombay and Japan demand for spinning purposes. A more effective reply is a table showing that the percentage of difference in the prices of Fine Dhollerah and Mid-Uplands (American) cotton was in April last—a month when the two descriptions compete on the most level terms in Liverpool—less than the average of the percentages of difference in April for the previous seven years. In this connection also we have the interesting statement that Surats as a rule command higher prices from Continental consumers than in Liverpool. The complaint that "good Khandeish cotton" is practically no longer cultivated has been put forward as a proof of genera deterioration, but the Bombay Chamber asserts that the ryots have simply taken more and more to the cultivation of the indigenous rather than the exotic variety because they find that the former pays best in the long run. The change has, in fact, been a wise and profitable one both to the ryot and the Government. The attempt to grow long-stapled cotton in India was a mistake. The proof is that Bengal cotton, the shortest of all Indian staples, has, notwithstanding full average crops, maintained its value as compared with other descriptions. The enormous increase in the production of American long-stapled cotton may be one cause, but another has been the improvement of machinery for dealing with short-stapled cotton. Formerly cotton was produced to suit machinery ; now machinery is produced to suit cotton. The result has been the development of the spinning of low counts of yarn in India for the supply of a self-created market in the Far East. It is remarkable that when the Cotton Frauds Acts were in full force the acreage under cotton varied only between 427,000 and 682,000, whereas since the ryot has been left to his own guidance in the selection of varieties it has risen from 624,000 to 1,013,000 within an equal number of years.

To sum up, the Bombay Chamber practically maintains that the changes which have taken place in cotton cultivation in India and in the Lancashire demand for Indian cotton are not due to progressive adulteration or the consequent disrepute of Indian cotton, but to natural economic causes. Lancashire spinners, with highly skilled labour, ever-improving, machinery and continually increasing abundance of long-stapled cotton from their nearest source of supply, America, are concentrating their attention more and more every year on the production of fine years, and are leaving the coarser spinnings to the Continent and India, whose less skilled operatives on lower wages can compete at a comparatively low cost ; and India is growing cotton more and more to suit this latter demand. The statistics prove this. In 1871-2, with receipts of cotton at Bombay aggregating 1,151,000 bales, the United Kingdom took 871,000, the Continent 208,000, other countries 34,000, while 53,000 were consumed in the Bombay mills. In 1890-1, with Bombay receipts aggregating 2,020,000 bales, the United Kingdom took only 114,000, while the Continent took 955,000, other countries 107,000, and 762,000 were consumed in the Bombay mills. Thus twenty years ago Liverpool took 75·67 per cent of a Bombay supply, only about half. the present supply, and now takes only 5·64 per cent. of the increased yield ; while the Continent, which only took 18 per cent. of the small supply at the former period, takes 47 per cent of the large supply of to-day. Bombay as a consumer has taken the place that Lancashire occupied twenty years ago. Comparative prices show that these changes have not been brought about at the expense of the relative value of Surats. The fact that Liverpool has supported the suggestions for penal legislation is easily explainable. Being merely a port of transit, Liverpool is interested only in seeing such a state of trade as would give her the handling of large quantities of Surats, and for this reason Liverpool Merchants desire to see the growers of Indian cotton become again mere competitors with the growers of American cotton for the custom of Lancashire spinners. To the Liverpool East India merchant and his Bombay correspondent "the gradual loss of a large and valuable trade is doubtless a cause of regret." But the Bombay Chamber is unable to see what interest the Indian ryot has in this view of the case, and indeed asserts that, with the exception of the Liverpool merchant, no one has any reason to complain.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE AIRY.

Sir George Airy, previous to his retirement about ten years years ago, had held the distinguished office of Astronomer Royal at Greenwhich for a longer period, with one exception (that of Maskelyne, whose term of office exceeded Airy's by a few months only), than any of his predecessors. Before being called to it, he had occupied the Lucasian Chair of Mathematics at Cambridge (once held by Newton), and afterwards the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy at the same University, the first occupant of which was Roger Cotes, of whom Newton is said to have remarked, "If Cotes had lived we should have known something."

George Biddell Airy was a native of Alnwick, in Northumberland, where he was born on the 27th of July, 1801; but most of his school days were spent at Colchester, where he well remembers the festivities which marked the Jubilee year of George III. in 1809. Ten years later he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a Sizar; afterwards becoming Scholar, and at the end of a successful course of study, took his degree as First or Senior Wrangler in 1824. His first papers were on optical subjects, and were published in the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. His "Mathematical Tracts" appeared in 1826; portions of this work relate to the lunar and planetary theories which the author was in later life to do so much to advance, and the part on the undulatory theory of light (which was added to the second edition) has been republished separately, and forms a standard mathematical treatise on the subject which it treats in so masterly a manner.

The Cambridge Observatory was founded in 1824, and Prof. Woodhouse, then Plumian Professor of Astronomy, became its first Director, but on his death only three years afterwards, Airy was called to the vacant post, and under him(it might, rather be said by him, for he had no assistant in his first year) the actual work of the establishment began, the first volume of observations being for 1828. Notwithstanding his energetic labours during several years in making and superintending the mechanical, observational, and calculating work of the observatory, in which he introduced many new methods and set the example of completely reducing all the observations, so as to be available for the purposes of the physical astronomer, he found time for much other scientific work communicating to the Royal Society in 1831 an important paper on a long inequality which he had discovered in the motions of the earth and Venus, and furnishing the British Association in 1831 with an able and almost exhaustive report on the progress and actual state of astronomical science.

Mr. Pond, who had been appointed Astronomer Royal, in succession to Maskelyne, in 1811, retired on a pension in 1835—he died the following year, and was buried, by his own desire, in the tomb in Lee Churchyard which contained the remains of Halley, whom he considered the most distinguished of his predecessors—and it was not difficult to see that his most appropriate successor was Professor Airy, who was appointed in October, but was not able to come into residence at the Greenwich Observatory, until the following December. It would manifestly be quite impossible to enter here into any account of his forty-six years of energetic administration of the operations of this Observatory, which has a longer continuous record of steady work than any in the world, and therefore admittedly stands at the head of similar institutions. But, observes a recent writer, mention of the stupendous additional labour, which he undertook shortly after his appointment of completely reducing on a uniform system the observations of his predecessors since Bradley was able, in 1750, to employ instruments of the precision which made accurate observation possible, cannot be omitted. To this was principally owing the great improvements afterwards effected by mathematical astronomers both in England and abroad in our knowledge of the lunar and planetary movements and the formation of more accurate tables of the great bodies of our system, which amongst other things, enabled Adams and Le Verrier to go through those marvellous investigations leading to the discovery, in 1846, of a planet, the place of which in the sky they predicted without having seen it solely by its perturbing action upon the movements of another planet. All the observations made under the direction of Airy himself were carefully reduced and published year by year, with the results calculated and tabulated in a form to be at once available for mathematical investigation. Should the investigator be led to suspect any error in these calculations, he can at once refer to the printed observations themselves, and examine the point.

The progress of magnetism having pointed to the necessity of having regular magnetic observations carried on at Greenwich, Airy succeeded in obtaining in 1838 an extension of the Observatory territory, and established on it a new department, in which magnetical and meteorological observations have been systematically made. All the most important astronomical instruments now in use at the Observatory, including the transit-circle, the altazimuth, and the great equatorial, were introduced by Airy, and constructed under his directions. He went to the Continent on three several occasions to observe total eclipses of the sun, and was successful in all three—at Turin in 1842, in Sweden in 1851, and in Spain in 1860. Other scientific expeditions were organised by him, as were all the preparations for the different parties who went from England to observe the Transit of Venus in 1874. We have not space to touch upon many of Airy's numerous publications; but may just refer to his "Popular Astronomy" consisting of the substance of a course of lectures delivered at Ipswich, and admitted to be a model of clearness of exposition. He wrote also papers on archæological and other subjects, many of which exhibit depth of study on other then mathematical lines. Medals and honorary degrees of various kinds he has received in profusion, and in 1872 he was made Sir George Airy, K. C. B. He resigned his position as Astronomer Royal in August 1881 (when he was succeeded by Mr. Christie); but in his will-earned retirement continued his enterest and even some of his labours in the cause of science.

He lost his wife (to whom he was deeply attached) in 1875, and afterwards lived with his two younger daughters (the eldest was long ago married to Mr. Routh, of Cambridge, where he has instructed a large number of the highest mathematicians) at the White House on the upper part of Croom's Hill, within five minutes' walk of the Observatory he so long and so ably ruled. Of his three sons, the eldest is a civil engineer, the second a physician, and the third (Mr. O. Airy) is now a well known authority on an important period of English history.

A writer on the same subject, several years ago, in the *Science Monthly*, says:—"The life and works of Sir G. B. Airy supply their own commentary, as must invariably be the case when a talented and enthusiastic worker follows up through a lifetime, with indomitable energy and perseverance, the subject, be it science or art, which he holds dearest, and for which he is best fitted. Passionately loving science in almost all branches, his days have been passed in quietly studying and unostentatiously recording those phenomena of Nature which are at once the most fascinating and most difficult to deal with, and his name will always be honoured wherever the study of science is pursued."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Dec. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr H E C Paget, B
Mr G I Cowley, B
Mr F Whymper, B
Mr J H Munro, MCS
Col F Lance, CB, ISC
Col J Hibbert, Bo Inf
Col E G Blenkinshop, M Ret
Capt H W Priestley, BSC
Capt J Tyler, B
Capt O C Armstrong, B Cav
Lt Lord Douglas Compton, 9th Lancers
Lt C McM Davis, ISC
Lt W H Haydon, RE

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J R Holt, BCS, 6 mos
Mr C P Crouch, Bo, 3 mos, and to return
Mr C M Jerdon, B, 4 mos
Mr R S Strachey, B, till March 1, 1892.
Mr H S Sherman, M, 6 mos
Mr W L Owen, Bo, 6 mos
Maj L T Bishop, BSC, 6 mos
Lt W N M Cooke, BSC, 6 mos
Surg-Maj J E C Ferris, B, till 3-8-92

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Penney, BCS
Mr W J A Sullivan, M
Lt-Col A F Fletcher, RA
Maj W G W Macbay, BRA
Lt A C Le Bailly, ISC
Lt L H Godfrey, ISC
Lt C Finch, ISC
Lt J R Hill, ISC
Lt G S Morris, ISC
Surg H M Morris, M
Surg M A Ker, B

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

AN INDIAN VENTURE.

Last week I gave publicity to a letter received from the auditors in India of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Messrs. Swift & Farrow, in which they distinctly refuted the statement made by Mr. W. F. Hunt, secretary and manager of the Company, in his letter published by me on October 29, that the audited trading account received from them "was found to be incomplete and in some respects inaccurate." Messrs. Swift & Farrow flatly deny that the original balance-sheet was in any way altered or inaccurate, and attribute the occurrence to the inexperience of Indian matters on the part of the Society's accountant and secretary in London. Mr. Hunt's version of the matter was undoubtedly "in some respects inaccurate," and the auditors very properly object to be made the scapegoat.

But this is not the only statement made on behalf of the directors of the society which is "in some respects inaccurate." I find that Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp has thought fit to address a long letter to the *Pioneer Mail* "with reference to an article in *Truth* of October 29, which will no doubt reach you by this mail." For some reason, best known to himself, Mr. Tupp did not "propose to enter into any controversy with *Truth* on any matters which can admit of a divergence of opinion." So he adopted the unusual course of rushing into print in India, and charges me with permitting myself to become "the vehicle of the malicious misrepresentations of trade rivals and discharged servants." As a matter of fact, I am glad to say that my strictures have resulted in a thorough re-organisation of the purchasing and shipping department, and the return to the Company by Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co. of the commission earned by them of £1,600. It would be superfluous to enter into a discussion of the twaddle to which Mr. Tupp gives vent in his letter to the *Pioneer Mail*, as the whole matter has been fully ventilated in *Truth*. I am glad to find that Mr. Tupp gets no change out of my Indian contemporary, which takes a very sensible view of the case, and tells him that "the onus lay on him (Mr. Tupp) of explaining why the directors closed with their present agents at 3½ per cent. commission, and whether a clear loss of 2 per cent. is an arrangement which speaks well for the management." The *Mail* winds up with the following remark: "Enough has been said to show that the system under which the Society started working has called for frank criticism, and if the shareholders eventually find themselves in possession of a valuable property, and the public of a convenient institution, they will have to thank those papers which have taken the risk of discharging an unpleasant duty." Quite so. And now a final word with Mr. Tupp. He reminds the readers of the *Pioneer Mail* that his official salary in India as Accountant-General was £3,000 a year, and seems, like Clive, to stand astounded at his own moderation in accepting £100 a year for his services to this Company. His services have hitherto resulted in a loss made by this concern, and unless he contrives to do very much better, even an Indian ex-Accountant-General will be overpaid at £100 a year as Managing Director of an English Company.

It seems that the grievances of Staff Corps officers do not cease on retirement. I have had a very pathetic letter from one of these officers, now lying ill on the Continent, complaining of the hardship inflicted upon them by the payment of their retired pay quarterly and in arrear. To men with families, and little or no private means, this arrangement necessarily means that they must constantly subsist on credit or on borrowed money. I am told that a great deal of borrowing at usurious rates is directly attributable to this state of things. In the British Army retired officers draw their pay monthly. Retired civilians are often paid in advance; and there can be no reason, except red-tape at the India Office, why retired Indian officers should be placed on a worse footing. It is a pity that this matter was not included in the Staff Corps officers' petition.

A case was recently brought to my notice in which a non-commissioned officer of over eleven years' service in the Royal Engineers has been married without leave for nine years without being taken on to the strength of the regiment. If he had been simply waiting his turn for this length of time, the matter would be one calling for notice; but it derives additional hardship from the fact that in numerous instances (I have particulars of four of them) men placed at a much later date on the roll of men married without leave have been put on the strength before him. There is no valid reason for this preference; it appears to be pure favouritism. Indeed, in one or two cases the men thus preferred have certainly not had an exceptionally good character to recommend them. The whole regulations respecting marriage with and without leave urgently need reconsideration, as I have repeatedly pointed out; but, while they stand as they are, those charged with administering them might at least do so fairly and impartially.

I understand that it is the practice to allow recruits enlisted in India a special allowance for the extra kit required in that country—*i.e.*, khaki and white clothing. Surely, if this be the case, a corresponding allowance ought to be made to troops sent out to India from England. In reference to the recent account given in *Truth* of the cost of a sea-kit to men under orders for India, an Indian military correspondent assures me, that, even if a soldier lands in India without a debit against him in his regimental account, his pay for the first two months is rarely much more than one rupee a week, owing to the expense of his Indian outfit. This is the man who is promised a shilling a day and a "free kit."

The raid into the the Hunza territory appears to be about on a par with all the frontier aggressions of the "forward" party at Calcutta and Simla. The tribesmen are spoken of as assuming a "threatening" attitude but such cant ought to blind no one to the fact that their attitude is merely one of defence against a hostile advance of the Indian Government into their country. The motive which obviously inspires this aggression is that of pushing up to the mountains, and making the Anglo-Indian frontier march with that of Russia. It may be due to want of military learning but I should have supposed that an unscientific frontier with troublesome hill tribes beyond it, as certain to resist an invader from the north as from the south side, would be of more value than a scientific frontier with these same tribes in our rear, ready to make common cause with any invader against ourselves.

On their accounts of this action of the Indian Government I observe that the Tory newspapers say that we had to forestall the Russians. There is, however, no evidence that the Russians intended to occupy the Hunza territory, and our forestalling them seems to have assumed the form of slaying the inhabitants lest they should fall victims to the Russians.

A Staff Corps Officer of 1857 thus writes of the Hunzas:—For the past thirty-eight years I have known this tribe as independent, and continously on the defensive against any encroachment on their freedom. Like Manipur, lately attacked by us and now virtually annexed, and like Darjeeling (or what remained of this native state) on the Thibet border, also lately attacked and now conquered, this northern native-ruled territory has done its best to "maintain the spectacle of a race living under almost the same conditions now as their forefathers did fourteen centuries ago," as one of the newspapers puts it. Is it not sad to witness this one long-drawn, continuous slaughter of the free tribes on all our Indian frontiers? It is the same now (and ever since 1885) on the Burmese frontier with China, with the Shans, Chins, Looshais, Nagas, &c., with semi-independent Wontho, and so on, while the slaughter on the Samana range and neighbourhood on the north-western frontier has but only lately been commented on in the public press.

CHILI AND THE UNITED STATES.

Senor Mattas, Chilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a circular letter addressed to the Chilian Legations in Europe and America upon the subject of the difficulty with the United States arising out of the attack on the crew of the Baltimore, states that the information supplied to the Government at Washington has been either inaccurate or deliberately incorrect. The refugees have never been threatened with cruelty, nor has any attempt been made to remove them from the United States Legation. The Minister has stated in the Senate that President Harrison's characterisation of a letter addressed by him to the American Government as offensive was devoid of truth, and that Mr. Egan's letters to the Chilian Foreign Office were markedly insulting.

The Second Chamber of the Netherlands, on December 16, passed a bill authorising the issue of a new Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of forty-five million guilders, redeemable in about sixty years.

The German Emperor, on December 14, proceeded to Bredow and christened a new German ironclad. It is to bear the name Weissenburg, which, said his Majesty, would remind them of the battlefield on which his father achieved the first victory of German arms over an army offering a valiant resistance.

THE ST. JOHN DIVORCE SUIT.

Friday (Dec. 11) was the fifth day's hearing, before Mr. Justice Jeune and a special jury, of the suit "Duplany *vs.* Duplany (Cohen Intervening)," in which Margaret Florence Duplany, an actress, passing by the theatrical name of "Miss Florence St. John," petitions for the dissolution of her marriage with C. N. Duplany, an actor, known as "M. Marius," on the ground of his cruelty and adultery. He denied the former charge and admitted the latter, but, while doing so, pleaded that before he committed adultery the petitioner had deserted him, and so disentitled herself to the relief she prayed for. He made a further cross charge against his wife of adultery with Arthur Cohen, the intervener, and this both she and Cohen denied.

Sir C. Russell, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Henry Kisch appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Gill and Mr. A. Gill for the respondent; and Mr. E. F. Studd for the intervener.

The witnesses were domestic servants, one of whom spoke of a late visitor one night to Miss St. John, whom she believed to have been Mr. Cohen. A dresser, named Bruce, said Mr. Cohen had accompanied Miss St. John to her dressing-room, and remained with her while she changed her dress; but this was strenuously denied by Mrs. Eagles, who was the dresser in attendance upon the petitioner. Several witnesses testified that Cohen made frequent visits behind the scenes, three or four a week.

On Saturday, 11th ultimo, the sixth day of the hearing, in a second examination, conducted by Mr. Inderwick, the petitioner was questioned on every incident sworn to by her husband and other witnesses in support of the charge of adultery against her and Cohen. She emphatically denied the charge itself, and denounced as absolute inventions the statements of the maid-servants Day and Hubbal and of Bruce the "dresser" at the Gaiety Theatre. In cross-examination by Mr. Gill, she said Cohen was about seven or eight days at Monte Carlo in the early part of 1888 when he asked her to lunch and to dinner, and he came to lunch and dinner at the villa of Mr. Houghton (Lady Euston), whose guest she was. She did not introduce Cohen to her husband in the street when she and her husband were in their brougham, and Cohen was walking with Harry Marks, as her husband had sworn. She introduced him about a week after her return from Monte Carlo at their house, to which she had invited him. During that week she dined three times with Cohen at restaurants. Her husband and she afterwards dined with Cohen two or three times at his rooms. She would not admit that Mr. Cohen was in love with her, but said she though he liked her very much, and she also liked him very much—as a friend. She acknowledged that she had supped and driven with him; had been to theatres, parties, and balls with him; was met by him at Liverpool on her return from America (much, though to her surprise), and travelled in the same carriage wth him to London. She did not think he came so often as three or four time a week to see her in her dressing-room at the Gaiety during the run of "Faust up to Date. When he came there he came as a mere friend. His relatives came four or five times to see her in the theatre during the last three years.

Miss Armstrong, Gerty Capel, an actress, and Florence Heapy, who had been much in Mrs. Duplany's society, and had sometimes lived with her, gave evidence that they never had observed anything but friendship between her and Cohen. Depositions to the same effect, made by Mr. M. R. Mayer, theatrical manager, were read in evidence. This gentleman, who was on the American tour, said that Mrs. Duplany had endeavoured to come off the steamer before it had crossed the Mersey bar in a special tender with him, but the captain would not allow her, and he was therefore sure she had not expected Cohen to meet her. He further stated that early in 1890, when enlisting his good offices to try and bring about a reconciliation of his wife with him, Duplany made no charge of adultery against her.

On Monday, 14th ult., the seventh day, two witnesses for the rebutting case who had been expected from Brighton having failed to reach the court counsel for Mrs. Duplany said he would dispense with them, and a few words were spoken by Mr. Studd for the intervener. When Mr. Gill's turn came to address the jury for the respondent, he said if Sir Chales Russell would waive his right of reply on the whole case he would be content to allow the issue to go to the jury without further observation from him. This offer was accepted by Sir C. Russell.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, in his examination by Mr. Studd, said he was 26 years old. He denied in direct terms that he had ever been guilty of adultery or undue familiarity with Mrs. Duplany, and swore that he never had been with her alone, except when driving with her in a brougham. He had lunched and dined with her at restaurants, but, always in a public room, and on some occasions the respondent was of their party. He had been on terms of great friendship with the respondent, who used to call him "Arthur" and "Dear old boy." Witness called the petitioner "Florence" and she called him "Arthur." On three or four occasions the respondent took the petitioner to witness's rooms in Bond-street, and he went there without her four or five times. Up to the time when, pleading in answer to his wife's petition, the respondent made the charge against him he had never known that Duplany objected to him. Duplany did not on one occasion tell him that he did not know much about him and objected to his taking Mrs. Duplany out, and put it to him as a gentleman not to take her out. The contrary was the fact. It had been arranged that all three of them were to go to the theatre on that occasion, and witness went to their house. Duplany told him that his wife had disobeyed him and he had said to her that she should not go; but two or three moments after he requested witness as a favour to take her, saying that he himself had to go that night to fill a part in the theatre where he was engaged; and witness complied. On their way, he and Mrs. Duplany dined at an hotel, from which she sent a note to her husband forgiving him and asking him to join them at supper that evening. Duplany did so, and they all three supped together. Before the separation of the husband and wife witness presented her with a fan, and Duplany wrote to thank him for having done so. The articles of jewellery presented by him to the lady since the separation were six or seven in number, and the most expensive of them cost about £30. The evidence of the servant woman Hubbal was, as regarded him, absolutely false, as was also that of Bruce, the dresser at the Gaiety. He did not go down to Liverpool to meet the petitioner in the Mersey on her return from the American tour. He was there for another purpose, and accidentally met, in the hotel at which he was staying, a gentleman who was going on board the incoming Atlantic steamer to meet his wife. Previously he had not known that the petitioner was coming by that steamer, but then he heard she was on board, he went to the ship with the gentleman.

Mr. Justice Jeune, in summing-up, explained to the jury the nature of the several issues which they had to try, and commented on the evidence bearing on each of those issues.

The jury retired at ten minutes past four o'clock, and at a quarter past five came into court again with a verdict that the respondent was not guilty of cruelty; that he was guilty of adultery; and that the petitioner was not guilty of adultery with the intervener.

Mr. Kisch, on these findings, applied that a decree of judicial separation might be granted to his client.

Mr. Gill submitted that the application was not *bona fide*. A judicial separation was an afterthought.

Mr. Justice Jeune said he would hear the application for a judicial separation on the morrow; and, on the application of Mr. Studd, his lordship gave the intervener costs against the respondent.

Before Mr. Justice Jeune, on Dec. 15, Mr. Inderwick mentioned the St. John-Marius case, and said the petitioner had not been guilty of adultery upon the findings. He asked his lordship to grant a judicial separation to the petitioner and custody of the child. It was the common practice, and the learned counsel proceeded to mention a case in which it had been done. The Judge said his doubt was that, inasmuch as it was found that there was no cruelty on Sept. 28, the wife left her husband without excuse. Mr. Inderwick said, assuming that his lordship came to the conclusion that there was desertion, and he should be prepared to argue that there was no desertion, because there were negotiations going on at the time for a deed of separation. The Judge: That is true. Mr. Inderwick said it was while the parties were discussing the terms that the alleged desertion took place. Mr. Inderwick stated several cases bearing upon the subject, and a legal argument followed. His Lordship eventually granted Mrs. Duplany a decree of judicial separation from her husband with custody of the child of the marriage, the husband to have the fullest access to the child. Each side would pay its own costs in the divorce suit.

In his allocution, delivered on December 14, the Pope denounced the attacks upon pilgrims in Rome some time ago, and generally complained of the treatment of the Papacy by the "enemies of the Church." The address is regarded as the most vigorous attack ever made by the Pope upon the Italian Government. The Pope told an Ambassador that his allocution was intended as a reply to the recent speech of the Marquis di Rudini at Milan.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The new Treaties of Commerce and Navigation, between Italy on the one side and Austria and Germany on the other, were signed at Rome on Dec. 16. In the Reichstag, on Dec. 16, in the debate on the wine duties as fixed by the new treaties, Herr Buhl, a member of the National Liberal party, said he did not apprehend damage to the wine-producing industry from the reduction of the wine duties, but from the lessening of those on raisins. The views of experts on the question differed widely. Count Mirbach, the leader of the opposition to the treaties, opposed the reduction of the duties, and Herr Simonis, an Alsatian Deputy, proposed a resolution in that sense, which was lost by 290 votes against 66. The new duties on grain were accepted by a large majority.

During the debate in the Reichstag, on Dec. 11, Genl. Von Caprivi said that, without the treaty with Austria, a tariff war with that country would have been inevitable. The remonetisation of silver, "the most difficult question under the sun," would be impossible without the adhesion of England. The Imperial Chancellor concluded by announcing that the Government would not accept any proposal for fixing the duration of the treaties at less than twelve years.

Prince Bismarck has expressed his views upon the Commercial Treaties, and his reasons for not attending the debates in the Reichstag. He stated that if he appeared in the Reichstag he would feel it incumbent on him to attack the policy of the present Ministry more sharply than would befit a former Chancellor of the Empire. He had but two alternatives, to maintain silence, or to speak out what he thought. He considered that the Reichstag had abdicated its functions. He would never have had the courage to take such a leap in the dark for a period of twelve years. A meeting has been held by the Social Democrats of his constituency calling upon the Prince to resign his seat, in consequence of his non-attendance in the Reichstag.

It is stated that the Argentine Republic and Brazil intend to open negotiations with the European Governments that have just concluded treaties of commerce and with Great Britain and propose to greatly increase the import duties on French products.

The Servian Government has been approached by the German Chancellor with a view to inducing it to conclude a commercial treaty. Servia does not seem disposed to regard the proposal favourably at present.

It is rumoured in political circles in Madrid that it is not improbable that Spain may join the European commercial coalition with Austria and Germany.

M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Jules Roches, Minister of Commerce, conferred on Dec. 14 with the Customs Committee of the Chamber concerning the Government Bill tending to fix the commercial relations of France with foreign nations after Feb. 1 next. What the Ministry demanded was simply to be able to guarantee to the countries now enjoying the conventional tariff the application of the minimum tariff for a year. M. Ribot thought the Chamber would perhaps modify the alcoholic limit when the French Cabinet should be able to inform Parliament of the intentions of the Spanish Government concerning French importations into that country. After a long discussion, in which MM. Meline, Leon Say, Peytral, Aynard Thomson, and ten other members took part, the Committee adopted the text of a bill granting the Government the authorisations demanded by it.

The French Senate on Dec. 11, continuing the consideration of the new Tariffs Bill, agreed to the proposal of the Committee suppressing the temporary free admission of cotton yarns, and the repayment on exportation of such goods of a part of the duties levied. The tariffs for cotton yarns recommended by the Committee were subsequently adopted.

A BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Present—Lord Hobhouse, Lord Herschell, Lord Morris, Sir Richard Couch, and Lord Shand) the case of Ramchandra Narsingrau vs. Trimbak Narayan Ekbote, was heard. It was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay, of February 8, 1888, reversing a decision of the Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Mr. J. D. Mayne appeared for the appellant.

The suit was brought by the appellant, who is hereditary Deshmukh of Karepathar and, as such, entitled to various fees and emoluments issuing out of the villages against the respondent, his gumastah, or agent, for an order establishing the appellant's right to dismiss him and for payment of the sums due to him as his employer. The respondent is a member of a family which is asserted to have for several generations successively filled the office of gumastah to the Deshmukh. The original court found in the appellant's favour, but the High Court reversed that decision and held that the respondent occupied an independent position, from which he could not be removed by the appellant. The question raised in the appeal was whether the respondent held a subordinate and removable office or one that was independent and irremovable.

Lord Herschell, who delivered the judgment of the Committee, after referring to documents produced in the cause dated from the year 1741 downwards, said they were all consistent with the view that the hereditary gumastah acquired a title from the Government independently of the Deshmukh, and could not be displaced at his will. There was no evidence of any change having taken place since British rule had been substituted for that of the Peishwah. On the contrary, it appeared that in 1858 the then Deshmukh applied for an order that the money which had been substituted for the dues payable to the Deshmukh should be paid to him direct and not to the gumastah, which application was declined. On the whole, their Lordships saw no ground for dissenting from the judgment of the Court below that the right of the gumastah to act as such and receive the payments had been either granted or else so recognized and confirmed by an authority binding on the appellant that he could not oust the defendant and deprive him of an office and function which the Government had conferred upon him, and still allowed him to enjoy, and, that being so, had not the right as against him to collect the allowance himself directly either from the village officers or from the Treasury. Their Lordships would therefore humbly advise her Majesty that the judgment appealed from be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed.

THE COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The coming Royal nuptials are still being widely discussed in many quarters and after many fashions. The *Official Gazette* has something to say on the subject:—"Her Majesty in Council was, on the 11th ult., pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes." Her Majesty's consent has accordingly been "signified under the Great Seal and entered in the books of the Privy Council." It is understood to be the wish of the Prince of Wales that immediately definite arrangements for the marriage have been made, an official announcement shall be issued by His Royal Highness's command from Marlborough House. The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the marriage will be celebrated on Feb. 27, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and that if any other date be decided upon before the final settlement of all the necessary arrangements, it will probably be in favour of Feb. 29—1892 being, of course, leap year. It is understood that the Royal pair will not go on the Continent, but will remain in this country, and possibly at Sandringham. In this event, says the *Telegraph*, they will, after the wedding, return to Paddington, and from there proceed in open carriages, with an escort, to St. Pancras—or, if the destination be elsewhere than Sandringham, to some other metropolitan terminus—and so pass through several of the principal thoroughfares of the Capital. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone called at Marlborough House on Friday to offer their congratulations on the royal betrothal. While the right honourable gentleman was signing his name in the visitors' book, Mrs. Gladstone went to the house and personally expressed to the Princess of Wales her good wishes.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has bequeathed to the English nation his well-known "Cabinet of Chemical Elements." In all there are sixty elementary substances in various quantities, some so rare as to be of especial value, and a few almost priceless. Among them is the finest and purest gold; platinum, still more precious; a sample weighing six and a-quarter ounces troy of iridium (about the size of half a walnut), three times the value of platinum; germanium, still higher in money value, the market price being sixty times that of pure gold. The contents have been estimated at between £250 and £300. The late Prince was greatly aided by the Princess in his laboratory work, for she, too, had a great love of chemistry. He spent much of his time in this research.

THE OSBORNE-HARGREAVE CASE.

The action for slander, "Osborne *vs.* Hargreave and Another," came on for hearing on December 15, before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, in Queen's Bench Court III., which has been daily crowded in every part with friends of the parties. The action is one for slander brought by Mrs. Osborne, wife of Captain Arthur Osborne, of the Carabineers, against Major and Mrs. Hargreave, for an alleged accusation that when the plaintiff (then Miss Florence Ethel Elliott) was on a visit to the defendants at Torquay she stole a pearl necklace and sold it to Messrs. Spink, of London, receiving for it a cheque, which was cashed.

Sir Charles Russell, Q C., Mr. C. Mathews, and Mr. Lewis Coward appeared for the complainant; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Cock, Q. C., and Mr. Elliott represented the defendant.

The leading points in Sir Charles Russell's lengthy opening statement on behalf of the plaintiff were as follow:—The defendants are Major Hargreave and Mrs. Hargreave. The latter is the owner of the pearls, the removal of which from Torquay to London by theft or otherwise, is the pivot of the action. Next we have Mr. Englehart, a friend of Mrs. Hargreave; Messrs. Spink, the jewellers, who bought the pearls; and Miss Elliott (now Mrs. Osborne), who alleges that she was accused of having stolen them, and brings the present action for slander to clear her character. The principal facts and dates, as stated by Sir Charles Russell, are as follow:—On February 4, Major Hargreave went abroad. That is the last date on which he or Mrs. Hargreave saw the jewels. On February 9 Miss Elliott went to stay with Mrs. Hargreave at Torquay. She had her photograph taken. She was shown the escritoire where the pearls were kept. On February 18 she left. On February 19 a person described as "a lady"—the identity of whom is veiled in mystery—sold Mrs. Hargreave's pearls to Messrs. Spink, the jewellers in Gracechurch-street, and received a crossed cheque for £550 for them. On Feb. 20 Mrs. Hargreave announced the discovery of the loss of the jewels. On February 23 a lady—identity again unknown—went to Glyn's bank with the crossed cheque for £550. The bank did not cash it, and she accordingly returned to Messrs. Spink, who substituted an uncrossed cheque, which she thereupon cashed. Mrs. Hargreave advertised her loss, and ultimately brought a successful action against Messrs. Spink for recovery of the pearls. On March 9 Mr. Englehart, who had been acting for Mrs. Hargreave in the matter, reported that the lady had been identified at Spink's from a photograph of Miss Elliott. Miss Elliott, confronted with this fact, insisted on going to see the jewellers herself. She did, and Mr. Spink "thought" she was "the lady." This Miss Elliott denied and denies. She intended, Sir C. Russell explained, to account for all her movements both on February 19 and on February 23. "In a case," said Sir Charles, "which was so surrounded with mystery it was difficult to foresee what might or might not be material."

The plaintiff, in her evidence, stated that Mrs. Hargreave showed her the jewels in a secret drawer, and she minutely detailed her movements on the day after she returned to London, to show that she could not have sold the pearls to Mr. Spink. In cross-examination, she admitted that when she returned from Torquay her account was overdrawn at the bank and that in a letter she had described herself as penniless. On December 16 the plaintiff was further examined by the Solicitor-General who closely questioned her as to being near the room where the jewels were secreted on the night when they were supposed to have been stolen. She also gave further details of her movements on the day when the jewels were sold to a city firm, and denied ever having been in the city beyond the Temple. In re-examination by Sir C. Russell, the plaintiff said there was no ground for suggesting that in the first three months of this year she was under pressure in money matters. She denied that Major Hargreave had frequently expressed to her his desire that the jewels should be sold. In all her evidence as to her movements on February 19 and 23 she was corroborated by witnesses who were at that time in service at the Boltons.

On the 17th ult. several witnesses spoke to Mrs. Osborne (then Miss Elliott) having called upon them about the time when she was alleged to have sold the stolen pearls at a city jeweller's. The depositions of the plaintiff's grand father, Mr. J. L. Elliot, taken on commission, were read, giving an account for a portion of her time on the afternoon in question. At that period he had £350 of the plaintiff's money in his possession, and gave her a cheque for £40. Confirmatory testimony was given by the plaintiff's brother and sister, the latter stating that Mrs. Osborne, at the time of the allegation, had nearly £1,000 at her command, and that her sister (the plaintiff) never had such a hat and cloak as the person who sold the pearls was said to have worn. Mr. J. H. A. Elliott (brother to the plaintiff) gave evidence as to Mr. Englehart calling upon him and saying that his sister was accused by Major and Mrs. Hargreave of stealing the pearls, and described what passed when they went to the shop of Messrs. Spink to investigate the matter. He said that the four persons in that establishment only said they thought the plaintiff was the lady who sold the pearls.

Mr. H. Elliot said February 23 was very foggy, but he left home for the Temple. In the evening he went to the theatre with Miss Dashwood. On the 9th March Mr. Englehart's card was left at his chambers with a message that he would call in the afternoon. Witness knew Mr. Englehart slightly in Devonshire, but until he came between 3 and 3-30 p.m. on that day he had not seen him for about six years. He said he had come on a very unpleasant business, and asked whether he had noticed anything peculiar in his sister's manner lately. Witness replied, "No, certainly not. What do you mean?" He then said that Miss Elliot was accused of having taken some of her cousin's jewels, and witness asked, "What do you mean by coming here with a story of that kind? Mr. Englehart apologised for any roughness in his manner, and went on to recount the facts, stating that the police had advertised the description of the stolen jewels, and that they had had an answer from Messrs. Spink. The police had had their attention called to the fact of Miss Elliot having stayed at Shirley by one of the servants, who cleaned out her room when she left. He further said that he had come up to London with the plaintiff's photograph, and that it had been identified that morning at Messrs. Spink's as being that of the lady who sold them the jewels in question. Mr. Englehart then described what took place at the jewellers' when the pearls were bought, and said there was "a certain amount of bargaining," but did not mention at what time the transaction took place.

When they got to the Boltons, witness told his sister of the charge. She at first cried, saying that she could not believe her cousin would make such a charge; then she denied the accusation and asked to be confronted by Mr. Englehart. He was called in, and ultimately it was arranged to go to Spink's the next morning at 11-30. The witness corroborated the account already given of the interview at Spink's.

The Judge at this point called upon Mr. Humphreys to give a description of a scalloped cape which he said was usually one with an edge "pinked out."

Mr. Hugh Elliot, continuing, referred to the sending for the bank clerk by Mr. Spink, and to Mr. Fisher pointing to the plaintiff and saying, "At least, it isn't that lady." The witness said she had better stand up and take off her hat, and then the clerk added, "I think you are the lady, only differently dressed." Mr. Fisher said the cheque was cashed in the morning, but he refused to give any specific information. On leaving Spink's, witness made an appointment with Mr. Englehart, to meet Captain Osborne at the Badminton Club the next morning. Captain Osborne, in response to a telegram travelled all night and a somewhat heated interview took place between the Captain and Mr. Englehart, who said of course the Hargreaves would not prosecute; it was a matter for solicitors. Captain Osborne said he was confident of proving Miss Elliot's innocence, and Mr. Englehart replied, "I hope to God you will be able to do so." The next day (March 12) witness and Captain Osborne went to see Mr. Paice, the solicitor who had acted for the family, and then Mr. Paice and the Captain went in search of Major Hargreave. Up to the present moment he did not know at what time the sale of the jewels or the cashing of the cheque took place.

Cross-examined by Sir E. Clarke: Witness had never heard of Spink's shop until Mr. Englehart told him of it. He told Mr. Spink that he was a barrister and that there was a law that would punish reckless charges such as that. This was said after Mr. Spink had remarked that he thought he identified the plaintiff as the lady who sold the jewels. The bank clerk said he did not think the plaintiff was the lady, but as he considered this was the first genuine witness (the Spink's being perhaps prejudiced) witness thought that there would be more satisfaction if the matter was fully cleared up. That was why he asked his sister to stand up.

On the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Geach again went into the witness-box, and gave an account of what occurred at Messrs. Spink's. When the bank clerk arrived, he looked at them both very hard, and said, "It is neither of those two ladies, and certainly not that one" (pointing to the plaintiff). He laughed, and it was Mr. Hugh Elliot who asked his sister to stand up. It was then that the bank clerk added, "I am not quite so certain; I think you are the lady, only you were differently dressed. You wore a long brocaded cloak with a high collar and a 'broad-leaf' hat." The plaintiff never possessed such a cloak. Witness had heard Major Hargreave use the expression as to committing any crime for money. It was in Devonshire six or seven years ago, and she attached no importance to it.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Osborne, of the Carabineers, said he was stationed at Edinburgh. He was engaged to his wife in December last, but his acquaintance with the Hargreaves was very slight. He met the Major at the Boltons, and Mrs. Hargreave when she was in lodgings in London last year. He knew Mr. Englehart intimately; they were at the same college at Cambridge, but he saw nothing of him after he (the witness) left Jesus College in 1882. He remembered receiving a telegram from Mr. Hugh Elliot on the 10th of March while in Edinburgh, and he at once left for London. When we reached the Boltons he was told of the accusation, and of the appointment to see Mr. Englehart at the Badminton Club. They kept the appointment next morning, in a private room at the club. The witness refused to shake hands with Mr. Englehart, saying, "I don't understand why you are here, or by whose authority you are acting. I think your conduct officious in the extreme. You seem to be playing the part of a private detective, and I cannot conceive how you dared to take Miss Elliot's photograph to Messrs. Spink for purposes of identification." He further said before the Major and his wife made some explanation, he who knew Miss Elliot ought to have been the first to treat the accusation with contempt. Mr. Englehart asked to be allowed to explain his conduct in regard to the visit to Spink's, and the witness sat at a table and took notes. He explained that he had taken this photograph from the hands of the Torquay police, and that had he not brought it to town it would had been sent up to the London police; that he had endeavoured to act in the interest of both parties, and as Major Hargreave was not at Torquay, he had undertaken to see the matter through. He then proceeded to state how the photograph had been identified, and he showed the slip of paper with "Mrs. Price, 14, Hyde Park-gardens," written upon it. Witness looked at it very closely and said, "You surely don't insinuate that this bears the slightest resemblance to Miss Elliot's handwriting." He expressed a wish to see both Major and Mrs. Hargreave the moment they arrived, and Mr. Englehart said he would ask Mrs. Hargreave whether she would see him. Witness then remarked that it was no good prolonging a painful interview, and Mr. Englehart replied, "Surely we may shake hands. I have throughout acted in the interest of both parties, and I hope to God you may be able to prove that Miss Elliot has nothing to do with it." He added, "My position in this matter is almost as unenviable as yours." On that they shook hands, and the witness left [illegible] with Mr. Hugh Elliot. They went to Messrs. Iliffe, the solicitors. Acting on instructions the [illegible] afterwards went to Messrs. Spink, and asked [illegible] information, which was refused. He then went to Messrs. Glyn-Mills' bank, and was there refused information. They then went to the Naval and Military Club, and saw Major Hargreave. The witness said he had come to gain all the information he could about [illegible] February, and at what time in the day the [illegible] had been sold in the city. He told the Major that [illegible] was sure he could give him such information [illegible] would convince him of the impossibility of [illegible] Elliot being there, and proposed that he [illegible] for himself all her money affairs, [illegible] that he could have the house searched [illegible] bottom. The Major replied that [illegible] to witness referring him to his solicitors. [illegible] returned, "But surely you will not refuse to give me any assistance and information in your power, in order to clear Miss Elliot's name; she is your own wife's cousin." He answered that the matter was out of his hands, and that the solicitors had better settle the matter between them. The Major repeated that the matter was out of his hands, and witness then asked him what he intended to do. He said, "If I had a written confession from Miss Elliot that [illegible] jewels, and [illegible] jewels back, I [illegible]."

Mr. Charles Paice said he was of a firm of solicitors, who used to act for old Mr. Elliot. In March last he was consulted by Mr. Englehart and Major and Mrs. Hargreave with regard to certain matters, but did not act for them. He saw Mr. Hugh Elliot and Captain Osborne in the afternoon of the same day (March 19), but was not applied to to act for the Elliots. Referring to the interview at the Naval and Military Club witness said he first saw Major Hargreave alone, and told him that Captain Osborne was anxious to see him, but he did not think it was any use, as the matter was in the hands of Messrs. Iliffe. Witness told him that the Captain believed he had important information to give with reference to Miss Elliot's connection with the matter, and the Major then consented to the interview. Witness corroborated Captain Osborne's account of what took place.

Miss Beatrix Goldney, of 27, Bramham-gardens, South Kensington, said she knew both the Elliots and the Hargreaves. On the 6th March she met Mrs. Hargreave in a shop, and she said she was up in town with regard to the loss of her jewels. Witness had heard of the loss, but had not heard Miss Elliot's name in connection with it. Witness asked Mrs. Hargreave if she had recovered the jewels, and, as she appeared very excited, witness tried to change the conversation by saying that she had been to sea with Miss Elliot the day before. Mrs. Hargreave exclaimed, "That is the most dreadful part of the whole affair. It was she who took the jewels." Witness said, "Are you quite sure?" and she answered, "There is no doubt, she can be identified." It was Mrs. Hargreave who first introduced her to Miss Elliot at Torquay eight or nine years ago.

[The hearing of the case was not concluded when the mail left; but as our telegrams informed us the cheque in question was traced to Mrs. Osborne (*nee* Elliott). Captain Osborne withdrew from the prosecution, and verdict for the defendants was entered, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mrs. Osborne who, however, had disappeared, and has not since been heard of].

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT AND THE SALE OF CLOVES.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Zanzibar, November 21:—"The Zanzibar Government recently inaugurated by arrangement between his Highness the Sultan and Mr. Gerald Portal, C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, to-day effected its first improvement directly affecting the mercantile business of this place by holding, at 9 a.m., a public sale of cloves belonging to the Government as duty in kind. Mr. Gerald Portal and General Mathews attended the sale, and before it began Mr. Portal addressed the merchants, briefly pointing out that the sale of Government property about to take place, though small in itself, was really most important as marking a new departure in the trading system of Zanzibar. It was, he hoped, one more important step towards the development of the commerce of Zanzibar. Mr. Portal expressed his firm belief in the practicability of making Zanzibar a great central market for Africa, and, in conclusion, stated that in a very short time the Government hoped to remove the few remaining restrictions upon trade here, when, he said, all idea of rivalry or jealousy between Zanzibar and the coast territories must cease, as the prosperity of one would tend to the prosperity of all. The sale was well attended by all European and Indian merchants, and the stock offered was disposed of at fair prices, although heavy purchases for Bombay during the early part of the week somewhat restricted demand to-day. Pemba quality realized $ 2 36c. to $2 44c per fracila, and Zanzibar (new crop) $2 60c. The management of the sales was in the hands of Mr. Hugh C. Robertson, the Receiver of Revenue for the Zanzibar Government. The first sale proved a decided success, and there is no doubt these public auctions, which are henceforth to be held fortnightly, will prove a beneficial change from the plan formerly followed by selling the cloves privately."

A violent scene occurred in the Austrian Lower House on December 16, when the leader of the Young Czechs made an attack on the reigning dynasty, and demanded the restoration of Bohemia's rights as a State.

A long account of the results of the mission confided to M. Jacques Morgan, who has returned from an exploration of Northern Persia, appeared in the Paris *Matin* on December 12. M. Morgan, who left Paris in September, 1889, travelled from Atrek to Arave along the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. He then passed through Persian Kurdistan from Ourniak to Kirmancha, and finally explored Luristan and Arabistan. The journey lasted twenty-six months, and the distance travelled on horseback was about 12,400 miles. His wife accompanied him throughout. Notwithstanding the great hardships encountered, and the frequent hostility of tribes, the documents brought back are voluminous, including several geographical and archæological maps, upwards of 600 photographic negatives, numerous plans and drawings of monuments, remarkable collections in natural history, and about thirty vocabularies of the countries travelled.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

AN astounding revelation of army mismanagement, going beyond our worst anticipations and far beyond the statements of "Vetus" and of Mr. Arnold-Forster, has recently been made, says the *Manchester Guardian*. Major Sydenham Clarke, R.E., a short time ago contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution a paper bearing the unattractive title "Shrapnel Fire." Major Clarke is the author of a brilliant essay on Fortification, and is a careful and thoughtful writer. The first fact that comes out from Major Clarke's tables is that the Swiss Militia can shoot the Royal Artillery to pieces. An analysis of six practices by each with time shrapnel shows that the Swiss made on an average thirty hits per round, while the English made only nine. The Swiss made forty-eight hits per minute, while the English made eight. The inference we cannot but make is that the Swiss Militia shoot between three and six times as well as the Royal Artillery. If a Swiss battery were pitted at 2,000 to 2,500 yards against a battery of Royal Artillery, the latter would be destroyed in twenty minutes. The Swiss, it should be borne in mind, are only militia. We should like a similar comparison with a French or German battery of professional gunners. Major Clarke's figures prove another point, that "high muzzle velocity confers no advantage upon field guns." This is a doctrine we have long preached upon the evidence of Sir Joseph Whitworth's researches, and it is a satisfaction to find it confirmed by Major Clarke. But what is the practical result? The new 12-pounder, made at vast expense to rearm the artillery, was built to obtain the useless high muzzle velocity, and it has proved in the practices to be not so good as the 13-pounder which it superseded. This is a terrible commentary on Mr. Stanhope's optimism.

A generous act has just been performed in America, remarks *Broad Arrow*. During the War of Independence, a force of 2,800 men under General Tyron, with the flank companies of the Guards, sailed on July 3, 1779, for New Haven, Connecticut, and disembarked on July 5. The first division of these troops, under Brigadier-General Garth, 1st Foot Guards, met with considerable opposition; and during a skirmish near West Haven Green the village clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Williston, in climbing over a stone fence to escape the enemy, fell and broke his leg. Some Hessians rushed upon him with drawn bayonets, when Ensign William Campbell, the new adjutant of the 3rd Guards, who was promoted from sergeant two years before, interfered and saved the clergyman's life, and ordered the surgeon of the regiment to set the limb. Shortly after this young Campbell saw a man lying apparently helpless under a wall. He turned aside and went towards the wounded man, who quickly raised his musket and shot the approaching officer, afterwards jumping over the wall and making his escape. Poor Campbell died the same afternoon, and was buried by the edge of the woods close to the spot where he fell, where a stone marked his grave until destroyed recently. Two American antiquarians have raised a new monument to Campbell's memory, and it was unvoiled on July 4 last under the auspices of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. It was veiled with the British and American flags, which were hoisted side by side and saluted. On hearing of this the Queen, through the Foreign Office, expressed her deep appreciation of the generous sentiments which prompted the New Haven citizens to offer this honourable tribute to Adjutant Campbell's memory.

The *New York Tribune* has made a suggestion, which is endorsed by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that H.M.S. President, now serving as the nominal ship to which naval officers for special London duties are appointed, and which lies in the West India Dock, should be presented to the United States with a view to her appearance at the Chicago Exhibition. If it be true, as is surmised, and there need not be ten minutes delay at the Admiralty in finding out whether the notion is true or not, that this is one of the craft we took from the Americans in the war of 1812-15, we cannot imagine that any Englishman will be other than pleased if the Government see their way to make the offer to the authorities of Washington. The conduct of the American Government in sending us back the Resolute, which was recovered by Americans after we had lost her in an Arctic expedition, made a great and favourable impression in this country, and if we would now return the compliment, the ship at Chicago would, as our service contemporary says, be a mute witness that the "two great English-speaking nations had buried the tomahawk, we trust for ever." But we fear from a recent look at the President that she would have to be broken up where she lies, as she would hardly survive a voyage even to the Nore.

Our French contemporaries draw attention to the opinion expressed upon our heavy guns in a recent interview by the well-known French artillery constructor, Colonel de Bange, who has recently been in England. The Colonel, who may naturally be expected to take some credit to himself, says that the defects which have become apparent in no way surprise him, and that he foretold them long ago. He attributes them to faulty design and imperfect execution. Turning then to Germany, he said that the failure of Krupp to produce a type of gun suited to the new powders had been demonstrated by the accidents in Sweden and at Cronstadt. He added, "with a certain satisfaction," that he had had a somewhat lively argument with Krupp, at the conclusion of which he had launched a *defi*, challenging the German to a comparative trial of their respective productions before an international commission,—an offer which had not been accepted. The new French gun, says the *Siecle*, adopted for the armament of the *Jaureguiberry*, *Lazare Carnot*, *Trenouart*, and *Bouvines*, will not exceed 45 tons, and will throw projectiles of 628 lb. with great penetrating power.

The series of tests of American armour-plates recently made at Indian Head seem to show conclusively that the Bethlehem high-carbon nickel-steel Harveyed plate was by far the best grade of armour submitted for trial. The back of this plate presented no trace of the two right-hand shots except a slight discolouration behind the two points of impact. There was a slight bulging behind the two other 6-in. shots and the centre 8-in. shot, but this bulging was much less than on any other plate. The oak backing was little injured. The crack on the left-hand side was through the plate, but the target did not fall apart when taken from the backing. The high-carbon Carnegie plate, untreated, showed more bulging, and owing to the crack in the left corner that part of the plate became detached from the remainder. The low-carbon nickel-steel Harveyed plate from the Carnegie Works showed still more bulging, but the cracking was not such a feature as in the low-carbon untreated plate from the same works. Further trials will be made with plates with a higher per-centage of carbon, when it is anticipated that the results may be still more satisfactory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Maude, who, as a regimental major, retired from the Scottish Rifle some three or four years since, renews his advocacy of a system by which service in the Army would be assimilated to domestic service, namely, a month's notice on either side. That a man should be free to purchase his discharge at any time is one thing, and this contention it cannot be denied has many supporters; but that he should be allowed to go into military, as into domestic, service, be further trained for particular work, fed, clothed, and educated, and then the moment he is physically able to indemnify his employers for their large outlay, walk off on a month's notice, is another affair altogether, remarks *Broad Arrow*. The Army under these conditions would indeed be a trial Army and the enormous number of men would come forward, according to Colonel Maude, to make some trial of it in winter time would, with the advent of spring, melt like the snow and disappear like a beautiful recruiting vision.

At the best it would be an ever-changing Army, an Army where the expression "if you please" would be a necessary preliminary to an order, and where a particularly gentlemanly tone might be secured, but at the expense of discipline. Is it true that there is a growing dislike of the soldier to the Service? and why is it useless to say, that which nevertheless is a fact, that he is more cared for, better clothed, better fed, than ever he was? On the contrary, these facts cannot be too widely known. Can it be truly said the soldier "loathes" the Army? If so, why do hundreds, even thousands, show so much anxiety to get back? Men against whose return the only barrier raised is that created by their inability to refund to the State a lump of money given to them by the State as an inducement to clear out. By the application of the rules which obtain in domestic service (the month's notice) desertion is to be abolished because domestic servants do not desert, they simply go and forfeit their wages; military crime would be abolished because it would no longer be crime for every soldier to take from the State and give nothing in return; the non-effective in prison would disappear because desertion would disappear, because the trial Army would disappear, and there would be nothing from which to desert; courts-martial would come to an end because courts-martial only deal with military offences, and cooks and housemaids are not guilty of military offences when they take off their aprons and leave their employers to shift for themselves.

NOTICES.

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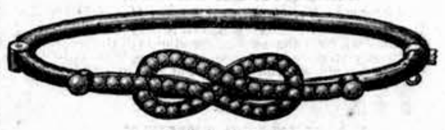

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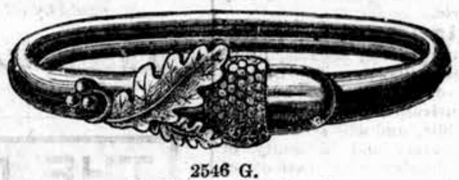

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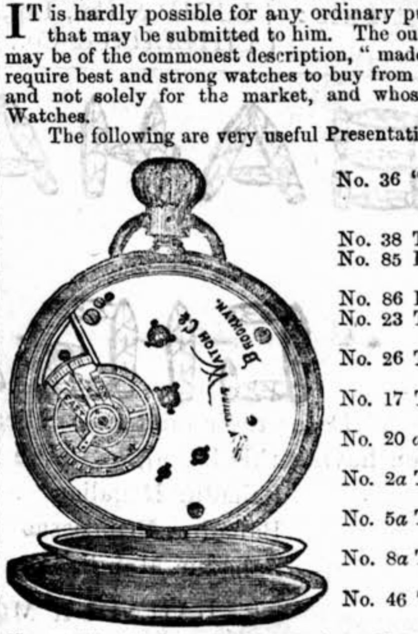

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